# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON.

### PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.

A LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—A BLOW TO THE HOPES OF "THIRD-TERM" POLITICIANS AND EDITORS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President's letter to Gen. Harry White, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, has settled for the future all controversy and doubts about the third term. For months many of the most earnest Republicans and truest friends of the President have wished he would write a strong letter on the third term, and his silence has been felt on all hands to be, considering the form which the discussion had assumed, exceedingly injurious to the prospects of the Republican Party. In the meantime, some sycophantic politicians and newspaper editors, who supposed they were engaged in commendable service, zealously advocated a third term. One prominent Senator from the North has not concealed, in private conversations, his advocacy of the third term, and Southern Republicans have been wholly committed to it. Sometimes patronage has been unblushingly arranged on the basis of support of a third term, in such a way that parties to the arrangement were led to believe that it had authority. Propositions concerning patronage and a third term have been made to some of the purest men in Congress. It turns out now, as ought to have been known then, that such propositions were the devices of unscrupulous politicians to serve their own selfish ends. But harm was done which only the President himself could undo. He has now taken the action which becomes necessary, and which he would have taken before the elections of last year, if he had not regarded the proposal as a harmless opposition slogan invented for the canvass, and if he had not believed voters would not be influenced by the false accusation. It has been plain for a long time that the President was by no means shaping his course for the purpose of securing a renomination, and his appointment to his Cabinet of Judge Pierrepont, well known to be opposed to a third term, was almost as decisive as the letter to Gen. White. But the President's own letter was necessary, and that has not been delayed long enough to embarrass in any way the activity of the canvasses in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other important States.

### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872 the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican Party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of "Cæsarism" and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican Party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position—one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number, for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism, that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the third term. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President or even re-nominate himself is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. HARRY WHITE, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN A WRETCHED CONDITION

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Pennsylvania avenue, which was paved with wood four years ago, is in a wretched condition, and not now used as a pleasure drive, and business is becoming extensively diverted to other streets. Petitions are in circulation asking the Commissioners to put down a new pavement of Neufchatel stone, or concrete, both of which, when well laid, have given satisfaction here. It is now questioned whether the Commissioners have the legal power to contract for the work, as their authority only extended to finishing work already begun and to necessary repairs. The near approach of the Centennial increases the desire of the citizens to have a good pavement on the principal avenue of the city.

PERSONAL.

Reports have been received that Mr. Sevellon A. Brown, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, who is now in Paris, has had a severe hemorrhage from the lungs and is in a very critical condition. Mr. Brown is from New-York. The information of his dangerous illness gives pain to his associates at the Department, and to many friends outside of it whose esteem he had won.

THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION TREATY.

The original treaty concerning the creation of a General Postal Union, which was concluded and signed at Berne Oct. 9, 1874, has just reached the Post-office Department, through the State Department, from France. It was sent to the latter place for the signature of the French delegate to the convention. There were twenty-two delegates to the convention, each one of whom signed the treaty, and each one taking turns in signing it first, each taking the copy which was headed by his own name. It is printed in French, on white parchment, and is inclosed in two red Turkey folios, with stiff covers, and presents a very handsome appearance, with its ribbons and seals.

SALES OF GOLD FOR JUNE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York to sell half a million dollars in gold on each Thursday during the month of June. The total amount to be sold is $2,000,000.

A DEFAULTING POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

Three or four years ago a man calling himself H. C. Minher succeeded in procuring an appointment as Postmaster at Winona, Miss., Senator Pease going on his bond in the sum of $9,000. A year or two afterward he became a defaulter in quite a large sum, and fled that section of the country, leaving a wife and several children. Detectives set about hunting him up, and in their searches ascertained he had two or three wives living at one time, going under the name of Charles E. Aglin. In February last the Special Service of the Post Office Department put a detective on his track, and last week he succeeded in tracing him to Charleston, Mo., where he arrested him, and took him to Holly Springs, Miss., in irons, and lodged him in jail at that place.

A NEW PENSION CIRCULAR REGULATING EXAMINATIONS.

Commissioner Atkinson has issued a new circular of instructions for the guidance of the examining surgeons in making examinations of pensioners. It contains many new and specific directions looking to a more careful and rigid examination, with a view to overcoming any existing frauds and preventing new ones. The following are among the new instructions:

Biennial examinations of Army and Navy pensioners are now required by Section 4,771 of the Revised Code on every odd year, the next being due Sept. 4, 1875. At these examinations it is the primary object to determine whether the disability still exists in the degree at which the pensioner is being paid. If, however, the disability shall have increased, or if a new disability, unmistakably dependent upon the original disability, shall be found, it should be described and rated. No claimant for an original pension, for an increase, or for a renewal or restoration, should be examined excepting upon the order of this office. Examination before payment—*i. e.*, an examination required by the law on the terms of the certificate—may be made without the order of the office. In no case should an examination be made at the request of a probable or possible claimant, the object of which is to secure the opinion of the surgeon whether an application could or could not be sustained. The same rule applies also to an examination to determine if the character of the disability might not exempt a pensioner from biennial examination. In either of these cases the surgeon applied to should express no opinion, but simply refer the person to this office, which, upon the receipt of the application, will direct such action as may be necessary.

THE MINTS.

Dr. Lindermann, the Director of the Mints, expects to be able by the 15th of July to refine and part all the bullion produced in the country instead of having at least one half of it sent abroad for that purpose, as has been the case heretofore, on account of insufficient refining capacities in the United States. The new refinery in San Francisco it is thought will be ready for work by that time. The refining capacity of the United States Assay Office at New-York will be trebled, and that of the Mint at Philadelphia considerably enlarged. The Director of the Mint will leave here on the 9th of June for the Pacific Coast. On his way out he will stop at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver, and on his return at Omaha and Chicago, for the purpose of determining what point in the West is the most suited for the location of the proposed new mint.

### THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—At last night's session of the Convention the discussion on work among the destitute classes was finished, after which some routine business was transacted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The opinion is general that the Convention has been a success. The discussions have been spirited and practical. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony and unity of the Convention, and the gathering and mingling together of these representative men of all parts of the country is regarded as a great advance in the returning good will between the sections.

### ARREST OF A POST OFFICE EMPLOYE.

BOSTON, May 30.—Horace N. Weld, for the past nine years employed in the Post Office here, was arrested Saturday on a charge of stealing money from registered letters which had been sent as a decoy. He is suspected of numerous peculations during the past year. The arrest is considered the most important one made for many years.

### PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—After two days' argument and discussion of the Wilson case in the Presbyterian General Assembly, a vote was reached last night. The question was on sustaining the complaint of J. J. Cooke against the Louisville Presbytery, and the vote resulted as follows: Sustained in part, 38; not sustained, 67.

### BASE-BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The base-ball score of Saturday should read: Philadelphians, 4; Athletics, 2.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

### SEVERAL ACRES BURNED OVER IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED VARIOUSLY FROM HALF A MILLION TO TWO MILLIONS—RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES—AID SENT FROM NEIGHBORING CITIES—NARROW ESCAPE OF SOME OF THE INHABITANTS—TWO PERSONS KILLED BY LEAPING FROM WINDOWS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, May 30.—For two hours this afternoon it seemed as though Springfield was to be added to the list of cities destroyed by fire. About two o'clock a fire was discovered in H. M. Conkey's planing mill, on Taylor street. The origin of the fire is unknown, although it is reported that men were at work in the building. The wildest rumors were in circulation about incendiarism, but careful inquiry indicates that it was accidental. About twenty minutes of valuable time was lost before the fire was known, except in the immediate vicinity, where it caused consternation, as the wind was blowing a gale, and in the track of the fire were many frame dwellings. The sparks carried by the wind had, in five minutes, started three distinct fires in the dwellings around. The spread was so rapid that many of the inmates barely escaped with their lives, and many more saved only a small portion of their household goods. Fifteen feet of the linen hose first laid to the flames was burst at the outset, causing additional delay, and when at length the first water was thrown fully fifteen buildings were in flames. The entire force of the Fire Department was now brought to the spot, and every effort made to check the fire. It soon became apparent that the force on hand was inadequate, and telegraphic requests were sent to Westfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee Falls for help. The steamer from Chicopee came almost immediately. A special train followed the dispatches to Westfield and Holyoke and brought the engines back at the rate of a mile a minute, the boxes being fired on one train by the friction. The wires were not working to Hartford and the news was taken by a special train which returned to the city within an hour and, half, making the run of twenty-six miles, each way, in less than half an hour.

Meanwhile the fire had approached so near Main street as to threaten the principal business blocks of the city. At one time the Haynes Hotel was in danger. The crowds were so great as to interfere with the firemen, but the Police were aided by the military, called out by the Mayor, and by policemen from neighboring cities. Many of the townspeople provided lemonade, coffee, biscuit, crackers, and other refreshments for the firemen.

The fire continued to spread until about 5 o'clock, and when it was got under control it had swept over several acres. Had not the Springfield Fire Department been assisted by the companies from other towns, the destruction would have been much wider. Two millions is the highest estimate of the loss, and $500,000 the lowest.

As far as known, only one man lost his life. Stephen Jobson, of No. 124 Worthington street, sprang from a window to escape the flames behind him, and was taken up with a fractured skull. He was carried to the hospital, and since reported dead. Frank Otmer is also reported killed in the same way, and in the same street. A fireman had his leg crushed near the same place.

The furniture was moved from almost every house within a quarter of a mile of the fire, and all along were piled baskets of crockery, beds, sofas, chairs, mattresses, bird cages, and other household goods. Those who were burned out were cared for by their neighbors, and everywhere a disposition was manifested to extend all the help possible to the sufferers.

The Springfield *Union* issued an extra with a fire editorial, attributing the great destruction to the wooden buildings and the inflammable manufactories in the heart of the city, but draws comfort from the fact that they will be replaced by better buildings. "The city is well rid of them," it says, "and the new building ordinances will prevent the erection of others of the same sort in this place. The loss is lamentably large, especially in these times of general business depression, but it is so much smaller than was threatened that the predominant remarks are thankfulness." The cheerful tone of this extract well indicates the feeling in the town.

The efforts to save property resulted in greater damage in some instances than from fire and water. Curtiss Block, on Bridge street, was threatened, and the furniture was hastily removed. It did not take fire, and very little water was thrown on it. On Vernon street, a number of fine residences were consumed. A break in the course of the fire was made by keeping the house of Mr. E. H. Phelps drenched with water. By this the rest of the street was saved. The extreme southerly limit of the fire was Mr. Flag's barn, on the Southern railroad, opposite Trask's brick block, by the river bank. There were several horses and carriages in the barn, which were saved. At the corner of Pynchon and Water streets the flames were checked in that direction. The corner of Court and Water streets was another stopping place, and the last building burned was Shaw's tenement block on Vernon street.

LIST OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 30.—The following are the losses on Worthington street:

H. B. Abby, wood, lumber, and coal dealer, about $32,500, no insurance; also a double house, $10,000, insurance $2,500, and other burned buildings will swell his loss to $45,000.

F. A. Cook, on furniture, $800; no insurance. Miss Harris, in same house, on furniture, $200; no insurance.

Miss Bartlett, on furniture, $1,000; insured.

James Miller's dwelling-house, $3,000; insurance trivial.

William S. Arms, two dwelling-houses, $10,000; insurance $8,000.

Charles Goodhue, two dwelling-houses, $1,500; insurance, $1,000 in Etna, of Hartford.

The following are the losses on Bond place: S. M. Zinsser and Ivison, dwelling-house, $5,000, and furniture, $3,000; insurance on house, $4,000; furniture, $2,500. Benjamin Weaver, in same house, furniture, $3,000; insurance, $2,500. House owned by Gurdon Bill, $8,000; insurance, $4,000.

The following are the losses on Taylor street: I. Stebbins, Manufacturing Companys Brass Foundry, $27,000; insurance $2,500, in Insurance Company of North America; $2,500, Franklin, Philadelphia; $2,500, National, Hartford; $2,500, Lancashire, England; $2,500, Liverpool, London, and Globe; $2,500, Merchant's, New-York; $1,500, Standard, N. J.; $1,500, Citizen's, Newark, N.J.; $1,500, Gloucester; $1,500, People's, Newark. C. J. Leonard, spring bed manufacturer, Mason Building; loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,000 in Amazon, of Ohio, $1,000 in National, of Hartford, $1,000 in People's, of New-Jersey, and $550 in Home, of Columbus, Ohio.

Merriam & Frost, leather-dealers, $22,500, insurance, $15,000; Wason Manufacturing Company, $3,000 to $7,500, insurance, $3,000, Franklin, Philadelphia; $1,000 Amazon, Cincinnati; $2,000, Royal Canadian; 2,000 Insurance Company North America, and other companies. Faulds & Meur, carriage-makers, $4,500; insurance partial. Powers Paper Box Factory $6,000; insurance $3,000. A. F. Bull, saddlers, $4,000; insurance, $2,000, in Rochester, N. Y. P. V. Barnham's picture-frame manufactory, $7,000; insurance, $3,500; $1,000 in Kansas, Leavenworth; $1,250 West-Chester, New-Rochelle; $1,250, Humboldt, Newark, N. J. George H. Clark & Co., loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500 in Bangor, Me., $2,500 in the Merchants. Wood & Taylor, blacksmiths, loss, $3,000; insurance, $3,000. S. Anderson, carpenter, loss, $2,500; insurance $2,000, in the Ætna of Hartford. Orrin Pratt, furniture repairer, loss, $3,000; no insurance. D. D. Rogers, carpenter shop, loss, $2,500; no insurance. F. C. Marshall, model makers; loss $3,000; no insurance.

H. M. Burts, Homestead and Telegram Block, loss, $18,500; insurance, $8,000; J. H. Eldridge, in same block, loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,200.

Losses on Mount Vernon street.—W. L. Shepard, $17,000; insurance $2,500 each in Royal, England, and Franklin, Philadelphia. G. D. Fairbanks, tenant in Shaw's Block, loss small; insured $2,000 in Home, Columbus, Ohio. C. J. Hurlburt's block, Livermore, Swan & Co.—$5,000 in Lancashire, of England; $2,500 in Imperial; $2,500 in Royal Canadian, of Montreal.

D. C. S. Hurlbert, north half of Hurlburt's block, loss $22,000, insured; $1,000 in Ætna, of Hartford; $5,000 in Insurance Company of North America, $5,000 in Franklin, of Philadelphia; $2,000 in National, of Hartford; $5,000 in Liverpool, London, and Globe, $2,500 in Germania, of New-York; $2,500 in German American, of New-York. Total, $22,000. E. H. Phillips, dwelling-house gutted, $1,800; insurance, $4,000 on house, $1,800 on furniture in Ætna, of Hartford. Moses Goldthwait, dwelling-house, $15,000; insurance, $2,000 on furniture; none on house. Shaw's north block, owned by the estate of Joseph Shaw, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. Jennie B. Bond, boarding-house, Nos. 72 and 74 Shaw's Block, $750; insurance probably $3,000, viz., $1,500 Security, New-Haven, and $1,500 Fairfield, Conn.; the old policies had expired, but applications for their renewal had been made at the office of Judd & Gray. Willis P. Shepherd, owner of the last house in Shaw's Block, loss, $1,700; insurance, $2,500 in Royal of London, and Franklin of Philadelphia; J. H. Cook, in Shaw's Block, loss $800, insurance $1,500; Mrs. Brewer, in Shaw's block, loss $100, insured; J. R. Childs, dwelling-house, loss $400, fully insured; W. D. Kinsman, dwelling-house, loss $10,000, insurance $5,000; Bethel Church, loss $8,500, insurance $4,000 in Ætna, of Hartford, and $1,300 in North Britain, of Glasgow.

McKnight, Norton & Hawley, dry goods, in Hurlbut's Block, Main street; loss $25,000; fully insured.

*Losses on Wight Avenue.*—John Holland, tenement-house, loss $3,500, insurance $2,200 in the Ætna of Hartford; loss on furniture, $10,000; insurance, $500 in the Ætna; John L. Holland, loss on furniture, $300, no insurance; Mrs. James Hickey, four tenement-houses, loss $4,000, insurance $2,000 on the house and $500 on furniture, in Ætna, of Hartford; James McLaughlin, tenement-house, occupied by Larry Shehan, loss $3,500, insurance $1,500, in the Tradesmens', of New-York; Henry Clark, two dwellings, loss $2,500, insurance $1,200 in the Ætna of Hartford; one carpenter shop, loss $500, no insurance; one tenement house, loss $4,000, insurance $3,000, in the Ætna of Hartford; Paige & Moore, fine tenement brick houses; loss, $6,000; insurance $500, Watertown, N. Y. Two small frame houses, $12,000; insurance, $1,000, Royal, England.

A RETURNING FIREMAN KILLED.

HARTFORD, May 30.—A young man named Wragg fell from the train returning with the Hartford firemen from the Springfield fire to-night, and was instantly killed.

OTHER FIRES.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cellar of a two-story frame house on the corner of Ceber avenue and the Richmond Turnpike, Stapleton, owned by James Sullivan and occupied by Belcher Heldebrandt as a dwelling and lager-beer saloon. The loss on the building, which was totally destroyed, is $2,500, and is fully covered by insurance in the Ætna Company. Heldebrandt's loss on his stock amounted to $750; insured in the Hoffman for $550. The fire communicated to the adjoining two-story frame building, also owned by Sullivan, who occupied the first floor, while the second floor was occupied by John Dupon. The loss on that building is $2,600, and is understood to be insured in the Ætna. The destruction of both buildings was complete, though most of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. Sullivan's furniture was insured for $400, also in the Ætna, and Dupon's furniture for $500 in the Resolute. Heldebrandt is now under indictment for arson, charged with setting fire to another saloon, of which he was proprietor, some two months ago.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed the three-story brick sash and door factory of the Greenlees & Ransom Company, Cincinnati, corner of Baymiller and Poplar streets, and damaged more or less about a dozen adjacent dwellings. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. Insurance, $25,000, chiefly in home companies.

The corn-packing factory, of G. W. Jones, at Pride's Bridge, near Portland, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with husking shops, an ice-house, slaughter-house, and grocery store. Loss, $40,000; partially insured.

A fire yesterday morning at St. John, N. B., destroyed two houses on Brussels street, four on Richmond, and three on Exmouth street. The total loss is about $27,000, about half covered by insurance.

A fire yesterday morning on George street, Toronto, destroyed Hammond's hat store. Mr. and Mrs. Nash living over the store were burned to death.

Col. D. W. C. Moore, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, Penn., died there on Saturday night. He was formerly President of the Athletic Base-ball Club.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 31—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States, and is highest in New York; a storm centre has moved eastward over Dakota and Minnesota, where the pressure is lowest, with brisk and high opposing south-east and north-west winds, cloudy weather and occasional light rain; clear weather prevails, with light winds, at all other stations. The rivers have fallen, except a slight rise in the Missouri during brisk southerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

*During Monday, throughout the Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, winds back to northeast and southeast, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.*

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, and clear weather, except possibly occasional local coast rains.

For the lake region, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, warmer south-east winds, possibly increasing to brisk with light rain on the upper lakes.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, followed in the northern sections by cool, brisk north-west winds, light rain, rising barometer, and clearing weather.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Lakes Michigan and Superior.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 62° | 59° | 3:30 P. M. | 83° | 80° |
| 6 A. M. | 63° | 60° | 6 P. M. | 70° | 77° |
| 9 A. M. | 68° | 67° | 9 P. M. | 63° | 75° |
| 12 M. | 73° | 74° | 12 P. M. | 60° | 65° |

Average temperature yesterday.......69⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......67¾°

### THE WHISKY SEIZURES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The *Republican* this morning published an article on the recent seizures of distilleries and rectifying establishments in this city, in which is given the amount of property seized as follows: R. W. Ulrici, distillery, $42,800; Bevis & Frazer, distillery, $35,688; Bingham Brothers, distillery, $21,300; Louis Teuscher, distillery, $25,000; John Busby, distillery, $6,200; Bevis, Frazer & Co., rectifiers, $28,200; G. Bensberg, rectifiers, $8,600; Quinlan Brothers, rectifiers, $9,400; Bornecker & Co., rectifiers, $10,700; T. C. Ferderer, rectifier, $7,200. Besides these the vinegar works of Keener, Zisemann & Zott and Kendrick & Davis were seized, and $7,200 worth of property taken possession of. These amounts do not include real estate. In addition to the above, 1,261 barrels of spirits, belonging to R. W. Ulrici, Bevis, Frazer & Co. S. Bensberg, and Quinlan Brothers, valued at $144,000, were seized, making the total $239,088. A searching investigation has been steadily progressing, and all the ramifications of the ring have been brought to light. About 100 witnesses have been examined, and facts have been elicited which it was feared the closest scrutiny would fail to develop. Arrests have not been numerous so far, but it is thought that a dozen more indictments will be found by to-morrow.

## THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

### THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE CREW.

THE MEN WHO WILL CHAMPION NEW-YORK—THEIR PERSONNEL, THEIR TRAINING, AND THEIR PRESENT APPEARANCE—AUGURIES FOR THE FUTURE.

The success of the New-York college in the inter-collegiate regatta of last year was an event that thrilled the City with delight and with enthusiasm. The spirit of American liberty, while it conduces to a passionate love for the whole country, undeniably develops much local pride, and hence the triumph of these young men, who were in a measure representative, was certainly felt as a triumph by the whole of New-York. There were circumstances which made the feeling of victory still more intoxicating. The knowing ones, who in sporting matters predict the future and deliver high and unassailable doctrines, had not been very favorable to our young champions, and had somewhat derided their training, their efforts, and even those who thought well of them. Among the number of the latter, from the inception of their training to the very day of the contest, was THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It had reviewed with pleasure the different incidents of the important months before the race. It had noticed with a sympathetic glow the feelings of emulative fire which filled the bosoms of the crew. And it had predicted, from the existence of that spirit as much as from the physical excellence of the men, a triumph, full and decided, or, at the worst, a most honorable defeat. It was, therefore, with sentiments of unalloyed satisfaction that it had the grateful task of recording a victory, nobly won from noble competitors.

The Trustees of Columbia College and the Faculty were fully in accord upon the subject of furthering the impulses which had led to victory and keeping alive the spirit which had animated the crew. Experience drawn from the contests of Harvard and Yale, and also from the still more celebrated rivalries of colleges on the other side of the Atlantic, had shown that the *morale* of a college had very much to do with its success. It was feared that the Columbians, having placed themselves at the head of American colleges in boating, would be apt to think that they had done enough, and that the enthusiasm which had sustained them and in so great a degree contributed to their success would die away when the object had been attained. Fortunately it was not so. When the men returned to their alma mater in the Fall the subject of boating was at once resumed with a vigor that showed the old fire was glowing as warmly as ever. Columbia was not satisfied with one victory, but was just as eager as if her sons had never attained the first place. Two of the best champions of the successful six were, however, graduates, and the crew therefore lost Frank Rees, the stroke, and Cornell, the big man. And it so fell out also that of the remainder circumstances prevented three from joining the boat. Of the original six only one remained—J. T. Goodwin—who had rowed as No. 5. He was with great harmony of feeling elected Captain, and he at once went to work to make up the crew of '75.

Fourteen young men, including himself, from the commencement of the Winter, devoted themselves to special exercises in the gymnasium. They practiced for a given number of hours at the rowing weights to develope the muscles of the arm and those behind the shoulder. Also, they used the rowing machine regularly to aid the men in getting the idea of the stroke, and in catching the *maintien* and unison movement of a crew. They, with a heroism which people who have long given up the baleful pleasures of the confectioner cannot now realize, foreswore pastry, ices, wine, and tobacco. As the months wore on, and the time for the opening of the river drew near, they abandoned coffee. As soon as the Harlem water was fit for rowing Goodwin began to practice them in pairs, and in four-oared gigs and in barges, Rees and Cornell coming down often and giving the benefit of their criticisms and experience. One by one the inefficient were dropped, until only eight remained. These were worked for a month in the barge, and also went out separately with the captain in a pair-oared boat to perfect themselves in the stroke. Two weeks ago they entered the shell. From the eight, or rather nine, including the captain, results the following crew, which will probably represent Columbia College at Saratoga next July:

| | Age. | Height. | Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1, J. T. Goodwin, of 76 | 23 | 5.10½ | 162 |
| No. 2, Chas. S. Boyd, of 77 | 19 | 6.1 | 183 |
| No. 3, G. M. Hammond, of 78 | 18 | 6.2 | 167 |
| No. 4, J. G. Murphy, of 77 | 25 | 5.9 | 167 |
| No. 5, Edward E. Sage, of 77 | 20 | 5.11 | 167 |
| No. 6, J. Sprague, bow, of 76 | 20 | 5.8 | 152 |

The readers of THE TIMES will remark the youth of Nos. 2 and 3, which would seem to be the weak point of the crew. These men, however, do not seem in any way shaggling or lymphatic in spite of their great height and the immense weight of Mr. Boyd. The muscular development of the crew is as follows:

No. 1. Round the chest natural size 39 inches, round the biceps 14 inches, round the fore-arm 13¾ inches. It is to be remarked that this unusually large fore-arm has not been the result of any special drilling, but is natural to Mr. Goodwin.

No. 2. Round the chest 39½ inches, round the biceps 14 inches, round the fore-arm 13¼ inches.

No. 3. Round the chest 38 inches, round the biceps 13 inches, round the fore-arm 12 inches.

No. 4. Round the chest 39½ inches, round the biceps 12¼ inches, round the fore-arm 11½ inches.

No. 5. Round the chest 38 inches, round the biceps 12¾ inches, round the fore-arm 12 inches.

No. 6. Bow oar; round the chest 39 inches, round the biceps 13 inches, round the fore-arm 12 inches. Mr. Sprague is short, which is an advantage in a bow oar, but he is very muscular, more so, in fact, than the measurements would imply.

Since the men have been in the shell they have rowed every day five miles save on Saturdays, when they have done twelve. Three times a week they practice about 3 o'clock, and on other occasions between 4 and 5. The reporter of THE TIMES was up at their boat-house on Saturday in the afternoon, and had the pleasure of seeing them. They were beginning to brown famously, especially Boyd, Sprague and the Captain. Boyd, in spite of his youth, looks a fine, strong, even sturdy, man, and there is but little doubt will be a great acquisition to the crew. Every one was well developed, muscularly, good bands of muscle being visible on the ribs, and all the muscles being hard and tense like iron knots. They got into their shell with the precision of well-drilled veterans, and after paddling a few strokes went to work and rowed in splendid style toward the railroad bridge. They have mastered completely the catch of the water, and they hold it well, with perhaps one exception, one man being a little hasty, in fact jerking a little. But there can be no doubt that he will soon recover from this defect, for they have their whole training time before them. The stroke is as nearly perfection as can be imagined, and the men of the neighboring crews—Dauntless, Harlem, Athletics, and Atalantas—speak very highly of them. Gunster, the stroke of Williams crew in the last year's contest, and Eustis, the stroke of the Wesleyans, who have both joined the Atalantas, are warm in praise of them, and say that they are better now than the crew was at this time last year by many per cent. So also declares Tom Fearon, of Yonkers, who built the last year's boat, and is at work on a new one for the present contest.

The Columbias have one very great advantage in the early date of their examinations, which enables them to get to Saratoga in advance of the other crews, and to get three or four weeks splendid practice on the lake. They will start by June 19, and will have their boat-house at the east side of the lake, boarding at Engren's as they did last year. The fact is that this bound-headed old farmer, having had one experience of our Columbias, declares that no other crew save they shall board with him. He was loud in their praises all last year, and during the time they were with him was unwearied in efforts to contribute to their comfort. And this is well, because, to tell the truth, that part of the lake shore is very healthy, whereas there are some marshy portions where the crews suffered terribly from mosquitoes and diarrhœa. The Cornell crew was almost rendered *hors de combat* by the latter, and this will explain the bad showing of a crew of whom so much was expected.

The crew are not yet in possession of the new boat-house. Last Fall, when the Trustees found that the boating enthusiasm was stronger than ever, they told the men that they would give $4,000 for the purpose if they on their part would raise a similar sum, to which the collegians gladly assented. Then the old alumni came forward and subscribed with such alacrity that the sum was very quickly forthcoming; the Astors headed the roll with $200. The matter was given in charge to Mr. Babcock, the builder, and he will commence operations as soon as the vacation arrives. He will have the place ready for them when the curriculum commences in the Fall. It will be a double-storied house, having rooms overhead for the accommodation of the crew, who next year will take up their quarters there as soon as practicable, coming down by train to the college examinations. Its location will be pretty near the bridge, not far from the sewer.

Capt. Goodwin has determined to take two substitutes to Saratoga, one of whom will be Herbert J. Brown. He is of the college class of '77, 19 years of age, 5 feet 9½ inches high, and weighs 145 pounds. He measures 38 inches round the chest, has a biceps of 12, and a forearm of 11½ inches. Who the other substitute will be has not yet been determined. With the exception of Goodwin and Sprague, the rest of the crew belong to the School of Mines. But this does not give them the advantage which others have asserted of having matured men in the crew, for it is obvious that it is, all things considered, a young crew. Perhaps the real reason why there are so many from the School of Mines, is that the examinations are a fortnight earlier, beginning, in fact, the latter part of this week.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

SAILING OF TWO SHIPS OF THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 30.—The ships Alert and Discovery, of the Arctic Expedition, sailed yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth. Thousands of people witnessed their departure. There was great cheering and much enthusiasm was manifested. The Queen sent a telegraphic dispatch wishing success to the expedition.

### SPAIN.

CONFIRMATION OF THE KILLING OF AN ADMIRAL BY A CARLIST BATTERY—ADMIRAL POLO TO SUCCEED HIM.

MADRID, May 30.—Admiral Polo de Barnabe, late Minister to the United States, has been appointed to the command of the squadron off the Northern Coast, *vice* Admiral Barcaztegni, who was killed by a shot from the Carlist battery at Mont Rico.

### CUBA.

A MYSTERIOUS BOAT WITH THREE SEAMEN DISCOVERED ON THE COAST—CONTRADICTORY STORIES TOLD BY THEM.

HAVANA, May 30.—On the morning of the 24th three men approached Punta de Cartas in a boat, and one of them asked in English if this was Cuba. The coast guard replied yes. The men then tried to put to sea again, but the guards leveled their rifles and compelled the men to land and surrender. Two were found to be Russians, and one an American. It is suspected that they belonged to the crew of the British brig Mary Chilton, which was recently discovered aground and abandoned. The naval authorities are investigating the case. The prisoners under examination have made contradictory statements.

### UNSUCCESSFUL CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 30.—Information from Catskill tells of a desperate encounter with burglars and horse-thieves near Cairo, Greene County, who it is believed were the ones who attempted to rob the National Mahawie Bank at Great Barrington. It would seem that the burglars hired horses in Hudson on Wednesday of last week, stating they wished to go to a town in Columbia County, intending to return the same day, but they did not. On Friday the horses and wagons were found in the street at Hudson, and learning that the supposed thieves had gone down the railroad track, Sheriff Van Tassel and a Mr. Shelden, accompanied by Officers Bryant and Brown, of Hudson, went in pursuit with horses and carriages. They arrived at Catskill station just in time to learn that the thieves had been rowed across the river. They immediately impressed a fisherman into service, and the chase was kept up. On reaching Catskill the Hudson officers learned that the thieves had hired carriages at a livery stable. The officers again started in pursuit, having been joined by the Deputy Sheriff of Greene County. They came up with the burglars about a mile from Cairo, and demanded a surrender. The burglars replied by firing five shots, but hit no one. Officer Bryant shot back three times, one shot taking effect in a thief's arm, and then the burglars made good their escape, though officers are in pursuit.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SWATARA.

The United States steamer Swatara, Commander Ralph Chandler, on return from the Transit of Venus Expedition, arrived here yesterday. She sailed from Melbourne March 1, via Barbados May 20. Following is a list of her officers: Ralph Chandler, Commander; A. H. Wright, Lieutenant Commander; George F. Wilkins, Charles H. Stockton, J. J. Hunker, William McCarty, J. E. Pillsbury, and Seaton Schroeder, Lieutenants; E. D. Ward and —— Kirchner, Surgeons; J. W. Gardner, Past Assistant Engineer; George W. Long, Past Assistant Paymaster; H. N. Stevenson, Assistant Engineer; T. W. Brown, Acting Boatswain; Clark N. Phillips, Paymaster; F. F. Ogston, Captain's Clerk.

### ST. AGNES' HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—The corner-stone of the new building for St. Agnes' Catholic Hospital, located in Baltimore County, three miles from this city, was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. A large concourse of people was present, including a number of Catholic benevolent and temperance societies. When completed the hospital will have cost about $100,000.

### CHAMPION SCULLER OF NEW-ENGLAND

BOSTON, May 30.—The referee in the recent scull race between Plaisted and Regan for the championship of New-England has ordered the race to be rowed over on account of the interference with Plaisted by outsiders. All bets are declared off.

### A METHODIST PREACHER JOINS THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

A Western Methodist newspaper announces that Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., now President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, is about to withdraw from the Methodist Church, and adds: "Dr. Fallows departs, not because of any sort of dissatisfaction or any shade of discontent with our doctrines or modes of work, but simply because his services are in request by those who are laying plans for usefulness on principles already familiar to a Methodist minister. The doctor will, in July, become Rector of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church in Milwaukee, and in addition to his duties with a Church which aims to do earnest work on the tabernacle plan among the masses, he will superintend the laying of foundations for an educational institution among his new constituency. In this instance, as always, under similar circumstances, we trust all our readers and our whole Church will give Dr. Fallows a generous, hearty, candid, and Christian God-speed. He goes without discount or stain, and by laws of true Christian economy we gladly spare him to those whose laborers are not so numerous as ours. We congratulate his new constituency upon the acquisition they will presently gain. President Fallows resigned his Presidency May 18, but will serve at Bloomington until after the June Commencement."

## FRENCH AFFAIRS.

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—NEW "IMMORTALS."

THE BLOIS FESTIVITIES—THE ASSEMBLY—THE PRESS AND CURRENT TOPICS—THE ACADEMY AND M. LEMOINNE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Friday, May 14, 1875.

The rapidity with which I was forced to write, with so many things pressing upon me, obliged me to omit many things that I desired to say of the fêtes of Blois. It is hardly worth while returning to them now, and I have but few words to say by way of termination. The exhibition was a great success, and, in fact, nearly everything passed off in the best possible manner. At the close of my last letter I did not like to say, however, that the fireworks were nearly ruined by a heavy fall of rain, and that the people wended their way homeward under dripping umbrellas. This was a sad disappointment, but there were so many other things to enjoy that one scarcely felt like noticing this disagreeable incident. I have but one other criticism to record. The ball and concert were marred by the excessive heat of the room, and all present had stifling sensations that were far from pleasant. Many persons with a tendency to apoplexy were obliged to leave the room. Yet I do not see how this could have been avoided. The Salle des Etats has very few windows, and there is no possible means for ventilating it properly. The only thing to be done on another occasion is to select some other room, and that would not have the charm of a ball in the Salle des Etats. I may also state that the Orleans Railway might have done a great deal more for itself and for Blois by giving wider publicity to its arrangements. True, *trains de plaisir* were organized, but too late for the Parisians, the idea seeming to be to make all who desired to participate in the festivities pay full first-class fares, and then to entice the crowd by offers of reduced rates. Had the excursion trains been organized at first, a great many more people would have gone down. It is a trip of only three and a half hours from Paris, and one could run down and back in a day, with time to see the exposition in the château. But for a first attempt all was done that could have been expected, and whatever mistakes there were will be corrected on another occasion. The local fair ended on Sunday, and the prizes were distributed. The Place de Château was very nicely arranged with a platform for the jury, and after a discourse, in which the efforts of M. de la Morandière were fully recognized, the medals were given out. The amusements of the people, particularly the sack races, were very amusing and greatly enjoyed. All this is now ended, but the art exposition in the château will remain open until the end of the month. It is well worth a visit even now. The exhibition of old artistic furniture is very remarkable. The Baron Double had sent in a fine collection, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; M. de Saint Vincent exhibited a bureau Louis XV., for which he had been offered 60,000 francs; the Duc de Valençay and the Marquis de Vibraye had arranged a fine Chinese room full of curious things, and to which M. de Veutrillon had added a lot of fine Chinese porcelain; the Marquis de Flers had a splendid exhibition of ancient furniture and chimney ornaments of the Louis XVI. epoch; the Baron de Longerue a lot of Bohemian glass ware, a lot of arms of the time of Louis XIV., and some Rouen porcelaine of the seventeenth century; the Comte de Braniki contributed twelve pieces of silver plate that had belonged to Sigismund II., King of Poland; M. Lemaigen had a lot of *faïences*; and the Duc de Chartres sent in some Arab arms inlaid with silver and ivory. The Marquis de Flers also contributed a number of splendid pieces of Flanders tapestry of the last century; and the handle of the Comte de Egmont's hunting knife, dated 1557, with the portrait of the Count, and a fine medallion of Louis Philippe. M. Fournier-Sarloveze had a lot of Limoges enamels, very costly and very highly prized, the beauties of which I can no more appreciate than the beauties of the broken plates which bring such fabulous sums at the Hotel des Ventes. All this seems to me an acquired taste, and to a great extent fashion. Abbé Le Rebours, curé of the Madelaine, and the Abbé Bonnet, contributed a splendid collection of missals and illuminated manuscripts of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. But the most remarkable contribution, considering the locality, was Delaroche's *Assassinat du Duc de Guise*, sent in by the Duc d' Aumale. Here my comments upon the "Fetes de Blois" must end, but with the remark that it was a great success, and an undertaking worthy of approbation and encouragement.

THE ASSEMBLY—THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The National Assembly met again on Tuesday, the first day being taken up, as usual, in forming committees and in the preliminary arrangements necessary for the proper division of labor. On Wednesday there was an interesting discussion, in which M. Rouher and Raoul Duval took part, and which showed how strong a partisan spirit there is in this legislative body. The question was one of political economy, and had nothing to do with politics. It was simply whether or not the savings banks of France should be limited as to the sum of their deposits, or rather whether depositors should be limited to a maximum of 1,000 francs—$200. This is now the law, and when a working man has accumulated 1,000 francs in the savings banks he is forced to take it out or to invest it in Rentes. M. Rouher demanded an extension of this limit. His idea was that there should be no limit, as in the United States, but on account of the opposition to his policy he would consent to a maximum of 3,000 francs. I am sure that none of those who sat upon the Republican side really opposed this idea, but they felt bound to show opposition the moment it was presented by M. Rouher. He was interrupted at every moment, insulted often, and made the subject of political flings and sneers. Fortunately M. Wolowski, a Republican, but a sensible gentleman, came to his relief, and with many approving comments forced the Radicals to silence, and the Duc d'Audiffret to interfere for the protection of the orator. If the measure had been presented by any other man the Republicans would have been unanimous in its favor. Yesterday another incident of importance came up, and the Assembly recognized for the first time the principle of dissolution. The proposition was to hold no more partial elections, because the dissolution must be near at hand, and hence the general elections not far off. The proposition was made a law. So radical a measure must naturally give rise to discussion, and I have some very serious doubts about its legitimacy, since I cannot say legality, all that this Assembly does being claimed as legal. In two cases this law is retroactive. The present law gives the Government a delay of six months for filling vacancies, but it cannot go beyond this period. It has exceeded the time a little in two departments that are considered Bonapartist, but the date of the election had been fixed and the warrants issued when this law was voted by the Chamber. In so far as they are concerned it is an *ex post facto* law. An exception was made in the case of Guadaloupe on the ground that the *Journal Official* could not reach the island before the date of the election; but Guadaloupe is Radical. Of course the justification of this law would be a speedy dissolution, and if it takes place within a month or two nothing can be said; but if by any means it should be delayed the "legality" of this law might be called in question. This is all that has been done thus far, but two or three incidents are expected within a day or two, and we shall have some more exciting scenes during the coming week.

PRESS SENTIMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The French press does not always show a great amount of judgment in its appreciation of foreign affairs, and often goes very wide of the mark. The general comments upon the article that appeared in the *Times* is a case in point. The Paris journals were agreed in thinking it an attack upon France, and extremely hostile to the nation, and some exceedingly bitter attacks were made upon it. Two or three papers, and notably the *Gaulois*, went so far as to say that all correspondents of foreign journals who repaid the hospitality given them in France by such unfriendly criticisms ought to be sent out of the country at once. Fortunately our residence here does not depend upon the will of men with so small an amount of brains. The most amusing part of all this is that the journalists who put so much indignation into print were not aware of their folly until they saw the comments of the German papers. I do not know the secrets of this famous article, and what I heard at the races was but a hint of it, and not a reflex of it, for the article did not appear until the following day in London. Yet it was talked about forty-eight hours before it arrived, which fact shows that it was known beforehand to certain officials, who took good care to spread the rumors which formed its basis among the people assembled at Longchamps. The letter bore evidences of having been first written in French, and, I fancied, of having been written by some one who had a share in public events. It occurred to me, therefore, that if the letter was not written by the Duc Decazes or one of the Orleans Princes, it had at least been submitted to them, and that the object was to place the reverse of the medal before the eyes of the Emperor of Russia before his departure for Berlin. He would then have freshly in mind the French side of the story that the Emperor of Germany would certainly tell him, and which Prince Bismarck would repeat to Prince Gortschakoff. It would not surprise me to hear that M. Thiers was in the intrigue, for this is one of the common means employed by this *fin politique*. The *Times* was simply made the medium of an intrigue designed to defeat the plans of Bismarck, in the interest of France, and the German journals were, in my opinion, quite right when they characterized it as a "French manœuvre." The French journalists did not see it in that light, and regarded it as a piece of malice on the part of the *Times*. It did cause a panic upon the Bourse, that came near leaving some serious consequences. But the object in view was fully attained, although the authors of the "manœuvre" were greatly irritated by an incident that occurred at the moment.

A RED'S REWARD.

The incident in question was the election of M. Floquet as President of the Municipal Council of Paris. This barrister without briefs is chiefly famous for his insult to the Emperor of Russia when he was a guest of Napoleon III. at Paris. At the time of the Berezowski attempt at assassination in the Bois de Boulogne, M. Floquet placed himself in the way of the Emperor, and while the people were crying *Vive l'Empereur de Russie!* Floquet shouted, *Vive la Pologne!* The insult made him a popular man with the Radicals, and from that time he was in a position to aspire to any honors within their gift. During the war Floquet did not follow the example of Baroche, the Duc de Luynes, and the Marquis de Dampierre, but got a nice place from his friend Gambetta in order to live to fight another day. His prudence has been rewarded, and he is now President of the Council of Paris. This event happened just as the Czar was starting for Berlin, and when the leading men and officials of France felt the necessity of soliciting his friendship and good will. Most of the journals have presented excuses to the Czar for this election of the man who publicly insulted him, and Floquet answers in a letter in which he grandly and magnanimously pardons the Emperor of Russia, and says that when it comes to questions of patriotism the members of the Municipal Council of Paris know how to make personal sacrifices, and are all of an opinion. It makes very little difference who is President of the Council, I fancy, since it is so strongly radical, but, coming just at the moment it did, the incident was decidedly inopportune.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY—M. LEMOINNE.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the French Academy for the purpose of filling the chairs left vacant by the deaths of Jules Janin and Guizot. Thirty-five immortals were present, the three absent members being M. De Falloux, Mgr. Dupanloup, who will not sit in a body with M. Littré, and M. De Laprade, who never comes to any of the meetings. There have been two or three members who never passed the threshold of the Palais Mazarin after the day of their reception. The three candidates for the chair of Jules Janin were M. John Lemoinne, Gaston Boissier, and Ch. Blanc. The *spirituel* writer for the *Journal des Débats* received the absolute majority of votes, 18 being required, at the third round, and was declared elected. Since M. Lemoinne has occupied so large a share of public attention during the past few years, I need not say much about him. His articles are well written, well considered, and are generally copied and translated. The *Times* pays him the honor of quoting him very frequently in its editorial columns. He is half an Englishman—was educated in England—and is noted for "writing like a Frenchman while thinking like an Englishman." Although the most respected and one of the best-known writers upon the French press, M. Lemoinne is little known personally, and not half the journalists of Paris recognize him on the streets. He is by no means a *flâneur*, or *boulevardier*, and is rarely seen in the saloons that are greatly in vogue, although a regular visitor in certain very exclusive sets. The fact is, John Lemoinne is something more than a journalist, for he occupies a very important position with the Rothschilds, and goes there every day, writing his articles in his business cabinet, and rarely spending any time in the bureau of the *Débats*. He is a tall and, for a Frenchman, rather stiff-looking gentleman of upward of forty, but with an air of intelligence, a grave manner, and an air of deep reflection even when walking in the streets. His style is elegant and forcible, but his fame rests chiefly upon his pointed epigrams, his sharp irony, and his way of putting things in order to make them "tell." The Germans have been so much annoyed by his keen thrusts that Prince Hohenlohe was authorized to remonstrate with M. Léon Say, one of the owners of the *Débats* as well as a Cabinet Minister; but since there was nothing in the articles that could furnish a single hook upon which to hang a general complaint, the Prince could only present a "friendly remonstrance," as in the Belgian note presented by Herr Perponcher. He asked M. Say to consider the *fâcheux* effects of these constantly irritating ironic remarks upon German affairs, but yet he could not put his finger upon a line that was not courteous and legal. It was of the general tone and meaning of the articles that he complained. As an Academician M. Lemoinne will rank among the most solid and best, but he is too modest and retiring a man to have much personal influence in that body. Of M. Boissier I know very little. Charles Blanc has been known chiefly as the director of Beaux-Arts, and for several works upon art and artistic matters. The candidates for the chair of Guizot were M. Dumas, M. Laugel, and Jules Simon. The former is a man of great ability and of strong character, and his books are far above the average of those written by Academicians. M. Laugel has long been the Secretary of the Duc D'Aumale, and is known to have had a large share in the composition and preparation of the history of the Princes of Condé, published by the Duke. The latter urged his admission into the Academy, but at no time did he receive more than three votes. Jules Simon is too well known to need any comment here. It will be seen at once that he was presented by the Thiers and De Rémusat faction, and opposed by the Guizot faction, now under the guidance of Count De Falloux and Mgr. Dupanloup. Four votes were taken, Jules Simon receiving seventeen in the first three, but he fell to sixteen on the fourth vote, while M. Dumas rose to seventeen. Some explain this by saying that M. De Falloux appeared in the hall, but not to take part in the vote. However this may be, neither of the three candidates obtained an absolute majority, and the Academy resolved to leave M. Guizot's fauteuil vacant for six months, after which time another election will be held. The presentation of Jules Simon is a purely political measure, but so far as personal talents go I fancy he is rather above the standard adopted by the Academy for admission. But M. Simon has lost his chance, and if his friend Thiers should be unable to work for him six months hence he will never sit among the Forty.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

It is only natural that considerable interest should be taken here in the interview at Berlin, and that the journals should be occupied with appreciations of that event. Whether the Emperor of Russia sympathizes with Germany or with France is now the great problem. The remarks made are all very moderate in tone and extremely polite, though some of them are a little too flattering to appear wholly disinterested. I must note, however, the improvement in the French press in respect to things calculated to give rise to complications, since it now shows a patriotic desire to aid the Government and to avoid throwing any obstacles in its way. More than once of late I have seen the fierce polemics of which Parisian journalists are so fond broken off abruptly, because both parties were getting upon dangerous ground. In many respects there has been a marked improvement in the character of the city journals, and it is to be hoped that the Government will give due attention to the fact when it comes to discuss the terms of the new law upon the press.

THE FRENCH CLERICALS.

The number of dispatches received from and sent to Rome within the past two days is really marvelous. The faithful are giving a series of fêtes in honor of the birthday of Pius IX., and all who dare do so send congratulatory dispatches to the Vatican. In honor of the anniversary of the Pope's birthday, Queen Isabella has had the Hotel Basilewski decorated with flags, and over the door is a large flag with the arms of Spain, brought over a few days ago by some gentlemen of Havana. Receptions have been given in many houses in the Faubourg St. Germain, and high mass has been celebrated in all the churches of Paris.

## *THE COST OF A HARD WINTER IN ENGLAND.*

The London *Lancet* remarks that, with the exception of a few days at the end of December, the weather during the Winter of 1874-5 was not intensely cold, and yet the Winter was both long and hard. It contained two long periods of low temperature—the six last weeks of 1874 and the two months of February and March, during which the effect of the cold was intensified by biting northerly and easterly winds. The month of January, which intervened between these two cold periods, was remarkably warm, and probably helped to make the cold of February and March still more fatal. We recently alluded to the effect of the Winter's cold upon the London population; the publication of the Registrar General's quarterly return relating to the first three months of this year, enables us to calculate pretty accurately the total death-toll which was levied in England and Wales during the past hard Winter. The average annual English death-rate in the first quarter of the thirty-six years 1838–74 was 24.8 per 1,000, and in the corresponding period of the three warm Winters 1872–3–4 it did not exceed 23.3. In the first three months of this year it was equal to 27.5 per 1,000. Taking into account those who were killed by the cold and registered in the last quarter of 1874, the number of persons who succumbed to the severity of last Winter in England and Wales cannot be estimated at less than 35,000, of whom as many as 15,000, says the Registrar General, were persons aged sixty and upward. This is the number actually slain; the wounded—those whose constitutions have been impaired, if not shattered, by severe attacks of bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, or asthma—cannot be counted. As nearly half the number of those who died from the effects of last Winter's cold were aged over sixty years, whereas the proportion of persons of this age in the English population does not exceed 7.4 per cent., it is evident that elderly people are the greatest sufferers. The Registrar General on this point says: "Compared with the deaths recorded in the mild first quarter of 1872, those in the first three months of this year showed an increase of twenty per cent.; the increase in the deaths of persons under sixty years of age was but twelve per cent., whereas those of persons aged upward of sixty years had increased forty-seven per cent." There is one other point in connection with the fatality from cold during the past Winter to which the Registrar General directs attention, and which is well worthy of consideration and investigation; this is the far greater excess of mortality in rural than in urban populations. The death-rate during the first three months of this year was 28.9 in the urban districts comprising the chief towns, and 25.7 in the rural districts; compared, however, with the mean rates in the first quarters of the ten years 1865–74, the increase or excess was equal to 8.6 per cent. in the urban and 16.8 per cent. in the rural population. One source of explanation of this remarkable difference is to be found in the varying proportions of persons aged upward of sixty years in different parts of England. This proportion ranges from 5.8 per cent. in the principally urban population of Cheshire and Lancashire, to 9.9 per cent. in the agricultural population of the south-western counties. The Registrar General, however, says: "How far this result is due to the greater proportion of elderly persons in rural populations, and how much to the low wages, and to the dearness of firing from which the agricultural populations suffer, can only be ascertained after careful investigation." Seasonable weather used to be considered a subject for general congratulation; more accurate knowledge on the subject, however, brings us face to face with such hard facts as, for instance, that the fourteen weeks' cold weather of last Winter killed at the rate of about 350 persons a day in England and Wales. Seasonable Summer weather in July and August is scarcely less fatal.

## *SPIRITUALISTS IN RUSSIA.*

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* says that there is a great mania for spiritualist manifestations in that city just now, and that the popularity of Home is far exceeded by that which a Frenchman named Brédiffe at present enjoys. Home was looked upon as something of a dilettante, for he only held his séances in those houses to which he was an invited guest, whereas M. Brédiffe is always ready to "manifest" at the rate of three roubles per head to a company not exceeding ten persons. As plenty of people are willing to pay three roubles on the chance of seeing spirits, he does a very flourishing trade. The correspondent of the *Débats* says that among the believers in M. Brédiffe are several professors of science, one of whom, M. Wagner, has published his profession of faith in the last number of the *European Messenger*. This declaration, appearing in a magazine which has so much influence in Russian society, created a great impression, but so far only two journals have made any effort to refute M. Wagner's statements. The correspondent adds that, ridiculous as the pretensions of the Spiritualists are, it is none the less to be regretted that their doctrines should find acceptance with men of intellect, for it happens that at this very time the Government is endeavoring to put down the fortune-tellers, and to root out the popular belief in wood-demons, ghosts, ghouls, &c.

# MONMOUTH PARK.

## *BEFORE THE SEASON OPENS.*

### HOW EATONTOWN FEELS THE LONG BRANCH IMPETUS—A LOOK INTO THE STABLES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RACES—GOSSIP ABOUT THE RACERS.

EATONTOWN, Saturday, May 29, 1875.

During the past few years the growth of the environs of Long Branch has steadily kept pace with the centre, and the influence of the handsome cottages along Ocean avenue has been manifested very agreeably in the architectural status of the small villages. The readers of THE TIMES who have driven in the back country of Long Branch can perfectly recall the aboriginal cottages which in former years met their view. For some time back, these have either been pulled down and replaced by structures with some pretensions to beauty, or have been so renovated and decorated as to become unrecognizable. Here and there no doubt traces of the old homeliness survive, but these only serve to point out how great the progress has been. Nowhere have the effects of the general impetus radiating from Long Branch been more strongly felt than in Eatontown, and this is undoubtedly due to the presence in the immediate neighborhood of Monmouth Park. This race-course, which was only opened in 1870, took from the very first a place in the front rank of such resorts, and this success was due as much to the countenance and support of the leading cottagers of Long Branch as to the skill, ability, and energy of Mr. John F. Chamberlin, who created the place. In giving the Presidency to Mr. Thomas Murphy by a unanimous vote, the Directors have only responded to the general feeling of the community; for, without doubt, to him, to Mr. Hoey, and to Mr. Charles Chamberlin, Monmouth Park owes much of its prestige.

I drove out there yesterday, and could not but wish that the season had already commenced, so that the visitors to Long Branch might see some of the natural beauties of the interior region when displayed to the best advantage. From the moment that one escapes from the lower village one is in a region of color and of perfume. Everywhere one sees the fruit trees in full blossom—apples, cherries, and quinces vieing for the predominance. There are hedges of the delicious hawthorn laden with snowy blossoms, and the grass on each side of the fences is often purple in patches with violets that are lovely in color, though they have no perfume. The robins are hopping about in ecstasy; there are king-birds dashing through the air like black and white arrows, and meadow larks, invisible indeed, that fill the air with melody from secret haunts amid the clover and the rye. Lilacs, white and purple, wave their fragrant bunches beside every cottage, and from the side walks the horse-chestnuts rear their pyramids of blooming spikelets. The air is so soft, so mild, so sweet that it is a luxury to breathe it, and the wandering zephyrs that press one's garments give a keen sense of pleasure. The sky is of that lovely blue that people ascribe to Naples, but that travelers know belongs only to America, and the golden clouds that loiter through that azure sea seem as dreamy and life-enjoying as if they were alive and poets by profession. It is truly the golden time of the year, when mere existence is happiness, and the weather itself is a sensual enjoyment.

Monmouth Park stables were, I found, almost entirely denuded of horses. There were hardly any to be seen save crippled ones grazing in the paddocks, and a sleek two-year old that a boy was walking lazily round in the circle in front of Chamberlin's stables. At my appearance a groom stepped forward with a very smiling face, which I found afterward was caused by the victory of Tom Ochiltree at Baltimore in the Preakness Stakes. He told me that in reality all the horses that were kept in the stables of Monmouth Park were at Baltimore, excepting one or two that Mr. Taylor, the trainer, was getting ready for steeple-chases and hurdling. He had in hand Minnie Mac, who won a big race at Saratoga as a three-year old, but had not done much since; Warlike, and Meteor. We went across the course to Taylor's stables, which was on the other side of the grounds, and found that trainer outside Minnie Mac's stall. She looked in excellent condition. Mr. Taylor, who is evidently from Yorkshire, and speaks with very pronounced accent, was decidedly non-committal as to any chances she might have for rich stakes. When I asked about Warlike's entries, whether he was in for any cups, he looked at me with pity, and said in tones of mild reproach, "Look at them legs; doey look at 'em; does they look like runnin' for a cup? does they now?" I felt guilty of intense ignorance, and subsided. Meteor, who is, I think, six years old, hardly looked as well as the others.

In the Chamberlin stables, which the groom showed with reluctance, all the cracks were away; even True Blue, who, though no longer a racer, is a famous stud, and will surely beget descendants greater even than himself, was up in Buffalo. There were some two-year olds training for the contest at Jerome Park. Lorna Doone, by Jack Malone, out of Queen of the West, a playful, pretty creature, but not showing as good racing points as another young one which Chamberlin bred himself—Ione, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Florence, a Leamington mare, which he afterward sold to Mr. Bannatyne. Ione will, I fancy, show pretty well up in the Juvenile Stakes. The plump two-year old ambling round the ring was not entered for anything before the Fall; consequently he was not being trained. His name was Drundreary, and he is by an Eclipse colt, out of Ringlet. The four-year-old mare Carlina was in the stables, and looked in fine condition. She is entered for several of the Jerome Park races, and is expected to do very well. But the pride of the stable, Lord Zetland and Tom Ochiltree, were both away, as the groom remarked many times; otherwise he could have showed the "'osses as was 'osses."

Bannatyne's stable not being far away, I drove over there with Mr. Wheeler, an old trotting whip, well known on Long Island courses, who now keeps a good inn at Eatontown, and who will open a driving park, with a half-mile track, this season for the benefit of gentlemen of Long Branch who have fast cattle. Mr. Bannatyne has a fine farm here, and his track is surrounded by fields of wheat and rye, the latter mingled with timothy grass. We did not expect to see very much, but Mr. Wheeler thought I might like to look at the veteran steeple-chaser Milesian, who is incurably lame, but is kept for breeding purposes. Mr. Bannatyne will not allow on his farm any but thoroughbreds, and the consequence is that the race-horses that are in disgrace have to do all the farm work. Duffy, the steeple-chaser, once an immense favorite with the public, having had some trouble with his windpipe, which brought on a slight attack of roaring, has retired from the turf. Being a gelding, there was nothing for him save downright labor, and he has been drawing a wagon in company with a thoroughbred mare that has also fallen into contempt. They do not always submit calmly to the indignity, and last Fall, when the wagon to which they were harnessed was being loaded with manure, they resented the insult by running away. They galloped off as hard as they could tear, and made four miles in an incredibly short time, whirling the wagon after them as if it had been a feather. They tore into the main street of Eatontown at a dead run, but here the mare became a little exhausted, and swerved considerably. Duffy dragged her and the wagon along, seemingly without fatigue, until their wild career was brought to a stop by an endeavor of the gelding to leap a hedge, which resulted in the wheels of the wagon becoming firmly entangled. Then the people rushed to the rescue, and got them out. The strangest part of the circumstance was that the wagon was uninjured, the tongue being a little torn, and that was all the damage. The good folks of Eatontown declared that Duffy showed no symptoms of roaring on that occasion, and attempts were made to buy him by several gentlemen, Mr. Wheeler being one. But Mr. Bannatyne will neither sell the horse nor promote him, and he is still drawing his farm-wagon in company with the mare.

We saw Milesian, who looked sound and hearty in body, but the lame leg is incurable. The fetlock bone is as big as a man's clenched fist, and when the poor beast turned in his stall he hobbled badly on that leg. He is the sire of a foal which Kate Florence dropped some months ago, and we went to look at this. As we neared the pasturage we heard a tremendous whinnying and screaming, and saw a drove of horses tearing round the field like mad cattle. They were headed by a very beautiful yearling; then came two fine mares, behind which two foals panted, trying in vain to keep up. At the bottom of the field they halted and trotted leisurely half way up to the gate where we were watching them. Then they stopped and stared at us, the mares with indifference and the young ones with suspicion. An English groom was there with a boy, and he told us that the handsome yearling was by Kingfisher out of Kate Florence, a fine pedigree. As I expressed a desire to see this animal, the groom told the boy to bring him up to the gate. I thought within myself that it would not be an easy matter. The boy, however, knew his business pretty well. He made straight for Kate Florence, and proceeded to climb on her back, scrambling up her forelegs and holding on to her mane in a very distracting manner. The groom shouted to him that we did not want the mare, but the yearling. He shouted back, "All right," and started the mare, and lo! all the drove followed her, which reminded me of the tactics of the mule-raisers in Texas. They have a tame mare to whose neck they hang a bell. The mules fight desperately for the privilege of grazing near her, and all the strongest and best are always in her neighborhood, save when she takes a fancy to some weakling, whose rights are then immediately recognized by the others.

The yearling was a real beauty, and very kind and tame after the first strangeness had worn off. We petted her considerably, and also her dam, Kate Florence. Mr. Bannatyne has given this filly the astounding name of Greluca, which in spite of its Slavonic sound has certainly been evolved from the depths of his inner consciousness. He is responsible also for the atrocious name of Biba Kiba, the steeple-chaser that ran the other day at Baltimore, and got beaten, as was inevitable with such a name. The mingled blood of Kingfisher and Leamington ought to make this filly a famous racer, and truly when we saw her galloping round the field she showed wonderful action for such a young one. Her development is precociously forward, for she is not in the least straggling or awkward. She has fine forehand, good barrel, slender loins, strong hind quarters, and good limbs. But training in the second year shows whether a colt is of the right stuff to make a racer. It is the faculty to endure constant trials, the strong constitution that defies fatigue, and the large vital organs that make exertion a pleasure—these make a race-horse. Probably every yearling of good breeding looks handsome, and has good points; but how few, how very few make racers.

All the region round about abounds with valuable pasturage, and the impetus given to breeding half and three-quarter bred animals, by the demand for good roadsters which is beginning to exist, is having a great effect upon the farmers. It is to be hoped that they will not go wild over it, but will remember that while nothing pays so well as breeding horses, nothing requires so much knowledge and so much experience. But of the fitness of this county for breeding purposes I have no doubts whatever. Probably in the time to come this quarter will be recognized as the Kentucky of the North. At present the public knows little of this, but trainers do. Within a radius of six miles from Monmouth Park are the training and breeding stables of Mr. Withers, of Mr. Pryor, of Mr. Chamberlin, of Mr. Lloyd, of Mr. Bannatyne, and of Mr. Brown. The latter gentleman is a public trainer, and has the horses of Mr. Pierre Loriliard. He has been so far very unlucky, all the cracks of that famous stable having broken down. Nor have the young ones been very successful so far at Baltimore; but it is to be hoped that better luck will attend them at Jerome Park. GAR.

## *ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.*

### A SINGULAR AFFAIR AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Hartford *Courant* of Saturday, May 29, has the following: "About 1:30 o'clock this morning the students of Trinity College were startled by the report of a pistol in the second story of the south building. It was fired by a young man who entered the room for the purpose of robbing the occupants. The robber was attracted to the room by the light which was still burning. He was masked as he entered, held a small Colt's revolver in his hand, and exclaimed to a student who was sitting in a chair, 'Your money or your life!' The student walked boldly up to him and said he wouldn't give him his money. The robber said he would shoot him if he didn't, and fired, the ball passing over the student's head. The latter then struck the robber a heavy blow in the face, felled him to the floor, and with the assistance of a fellow student, who happened to be in the room, tied him securely. The report soon called in a crowd of students, and they began to shout 'Police! Police! watch!' so lustily that they could be heard for blocks around. Officer Bugbee arrived first and took the man to the station-house. On being questioned he gave the name of Julius Hoyle. He is a well-dressed, well-appearing young man of 25. He says he is respectably connected and has been well educated at the Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts. His parents, according to his story, live in Milford. He says he has been unfortunate of late, and has only about two dollars left, which he was making last as long as possible by boarding at the Coffee House. He came to this city about a week ago. He says, when he became short of money, he thought the best place to get some would be the college, where, he thought, all the students had plenty. He claims the pistol was discharged by the blow which the young man gave him; but it must, according to his own account, have been cocked when he entered the room. Hoyle had a fine tweed overcoat with him, of New-York make. He seemed very anxious to keep the affair out of the papers, in order that his parents should not hear of it. He probably does not realize that he has committed one of the gravest crimes known in the statutes. The conduct of the student was very plucky, and is in marked contrast to the usual conduct of the students at Yale, who gave up all their money quietly at the demand of a fellow who flourished a rusty old pistol in their room not long ago."

## *A DANGEROUS MADMAN.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 14 understands that the arrest of the boy O'Connor, reported to-day by the *British Medical Journal*, was made as the result of a surveillance which was kept on his proceedings by the Police, on the advice of a medical man. O'Connor had, up to the moment that he was taken into custody outside Buckingham Palace by the Police, committed no overt act of insanity, but his whole correspondence, both during his stay in Australia and since he shipped over to England, is fraught with evidences of mental aberration, and when examined separately by two medical men the proofs of active mental disease, delusion, and dangerous impulse were such that on the facts stated in their certificates and as the result of his own investigation, Sir Thomas Henry had no hesitation in issuing an order for his removal to a lunatic asylum. Although occasionally subject, as his letters and conversation testify, to homicidal impulses, there is reason to believe that his immediate object on this occasion was rather to survey the ground and renew the excitement of his former attempt by presenting himself before her Majesty at the same spot, prior to "seeking an honorable death" beneath her carriage-wheels.

# SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

## *ARE WE TO WORSHIP THE UNKNOWN GOD?*

### SERMON BY REV. R. HEBER NEWTON—TO KNOW GOD'S POWER IS TO KNOW HIM—SPENCER'S REASONING—PHILOSOPHY MUST TRY ITSELF AT THE BAR OF COMMON SENSE.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, closed yesterday his series of sermons on "Science and Religion," his special topic being, "Are We to Worship the Unknown God?" His text, from Acts xvii., 23, was as follows:

"As I passed by I beheld an altar with this inscription: To the unknown God. whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you."

He opened with a description of Paul in Athens, tracing in this altar the fruition of the philosophy of Greece, which, after all its speculations, ended in the skepticism which outworked the words of the Great Master: "It is not easy to find the Father and Creator of all existence, and when He is found it is impossible to make Him known to all." Our modern civilization seems retracing the course of that of old. A Pagan stream of thought and life, traceable since the Renaissance in art, and philosophy, and science, is hastening on to the old conclusion of skepticism. Scientific philosophy rears the altar of the future, bearing this inscription: "By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as the unknowable."

Not now in obscure corners, but in the high places of wisdom—the very acropolis of knowledge—this altar lifts itself. Apostles of culture, prophets of wisdom, priests of philanthropy, philosophers, savans, poets minister before it. Intelligent men, high-souled, sad-hearted, bow in silence before it. No prayers ascend in full-voiced supplications, for what can be asked from the unknown. The soul may bow itself in awe before the mystery. The Litany of the unknown God is silence. No hymns of praise ascend—for what gladness is there in a life which finds no interpreter, spends itself in mystery, the cloud exhausts itself in darkness; what thanks can be given to mystery? Aching hearts bow in unrelieved sorrow—there is no voice of cheer from that altar. Many toilers pause but find no rest—for no one can promise it. Sin-sick souls find their burdens fall not off; no hand comes forth from that altar to remit the thrall of conscience. No Bible is read there—there can be no revelation. God is unnamed. How name the unknown?

The preacher, in his lay sermons, thus inspires his people: "Why trouble ourselves about matters of which, however important they may be, we do know nothing, and can know nothing." And so with no benediction—for what blessing can be pronounced in the name of the It—the congregation returns to an earth evacuated of God, to look upon the heaven which no longer declares the glory of God, within the soul no longer disclosing the presence place of God—to work out life's three-score years and ten for what end no soul can guess, to lie down at length in the grave in no hope of eternal life.

If again, as of old, the fruition of wisdom is declared to be not knowledge, ignorance—the maturing of far deeper-rooted wisdom than the ancients had, but reaffirming the mind's impotence to know the reality of being—then practically for all men there will be no longer any God. Then philosophy, giving up the knowledge of God, may try to still hold a belief by regulative knowledge, or other futile substitute for real, actual knowledge. Science, closing up all our relationships to the phenomenal world, may learn still an insoluble mystery—but that our inquiry to-day is thus the ultimate question of religion—is it possible for us to have any real knowledge of God, or must we gather round this altar to the unknown God? Let me give you, in a word, the process by which this dreadful conclusion is reached. Taught by the greatest philosophers of the past century, a powerful school of philosophy has maintained that all knowledge was conditioned, limited, affected by the process of thinking—our senses of the world without, and our perceptions of the realities disclosed in the mind alike modifying the realities before sense and thought, so that we never get at the reality itself, but deal wholly with secondary impressions, notions, having no real knowledge. From this philosophy the scientific philosophy of Mr. Spencer, which determines the speculations of scientists generally, is an offshoot. It reasons that under the two forms of being disclosed to man mind and matter are antagonistic—cannot pass from one to the other. We cannot combine them into the unity which we have to assume and believe; we cannot form a thinkable thought of the power which constitutes the reality of each. Every attempt to combine these terms results in contradiction. We are impotent to think of that power. It is, and must remain, wholly above our knowledge—incredible, unknowable.

OUR KNOWLEDGE SHUT UP TO PHENOMENA.

In this generalization science offers its protocol of reconciliation:

"If religion and science are to be reconciled, the basis of this reconciliation must be the deepest, widest, and most certain of all facts—tha the Power which the universe manifests to us is utterly inscrutable."

But this is the renunciation of religion by science, not its reconciliation therewith. Can we then justify the Apostle's high words, and verify our knowledge of God? The answer lies in our definition of knowledge. If by it is meant understanding all that science claims is true, we cannot know God.

He then traced the failure of theology to recognize this thus, giving just occasion to the stern and painful rebukes now being given to what men have called knowledge of God: Theology has spoken oracularly upon every question arising concerning God. No perplexing difficulty but it has had an answer positive, dogmatic. No mystery but it has pronounced upon it authoritatively. Glib-tongued it has discussed the purposes and plans of God as the confidant of His secrets. His essence and nature, His characteristics and properties it has analyzed and inventoried and given to the world the description of God. At home amid the eternities, soluble amid the unutterables, familiar with God, systematic theology has surely demonstrated its knowledge of the infinite. It has been admitted to the Councils of the Trinity and has reported the council session. The true theologic poet has interviewed the Almighty, and the speeches of the Father and the Son given verbatim by Milton are the actual theology of Protestantism. Every other theological poet down to Bickersteth, and every theologian proser—of whom there are vastly more—betrays his familiarity with God. The Church has given to the world "the psychology of God—has passed into the autobiography of the Eternal." Could any denial of God equal this professed revelation? Is this mask the infinite, shoreless sea, thus mapped and charted, fathomed and buoyed, rush-lights on every headland, guiding the theologic pilot in and out among the intricacies of the Divine Mind?

As more than once before the Church has received the lesson most she needed from without her fold. From Samaria, the Prophet has come to Israel. No voice so eloquent of the worshipfulness of God as the silence before the altar of the unknown God.

"Canst thou by searching find out God?" asked of old the reverent worshiper bowing low before the mystery of life—and when the infinite mystery disappearing from the consciousness of the church in the dry atmosphere of speculation, beneath the thick firmament of notions so that theology thought it had found out God—then rose science charged to open the dull eyes to the best infinitude of God—leading the mind back through stretches of time, wearying the imagination in the strain of flight, till exhausted it realizes that there whereunto it has reached it is but midway in the vastness of the eternal cycle having neither beginning nor end; lifting then the mind out into the vastness of space where the utmost reach of numbers gives but the unit with which to measure the distances of the outer systems strewn thick, with worlds sweeping round their orbits through the silences of the darkness, held each in the irresistible leash of a force so far reaching that it spans these widest chasms of space; so subtle that it finds its way where thought can detect no medium; so delicate that it lights unnoticed upon the worlds it seizes without disturbing the poise of the drooping flower, so instantaneous in its pulsations that it annihilates distance, so powerful in its hold that it controls into cycling order forces like those which sweep in stormfulness the mighty sun—turning us then back from these immensities within the wonders of infinite minuteness the microscope reveals where life contracts within life, till the eye can follow no longer, each minutest organism disclosing marvels of adaptation and exquisiteness of form and color, and so at length from this innermost wonderland surveying the line of ascent up in life creeps in our richer nobler forms, till in the mind looking back along its history, looking out on its surroundings, consciousness opens to feel a presence of filling space, circling time, energizing force, before which the It bows veiling itself in awe.

"Lo, these are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of Him? The thunder of his power who can understand? * * * Great things doeth He which we cannot comprehend. The Almighty we cannot find Him out. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me. Behold God is great; we know Him not."—Job xxvi., 14, xxxvii., 5, 23; Psalms, 139; Job, xxxvi., 26.

How God has grown before our souls! We look up into the light, "dark with excess of bright," and it blinds! Science and philosophy also have erred in the same direction, and trying to grasp God, and failing, fall back in the reaction which denies all knowledge. But is comprehension the true idea of knowledge? Our lexicographers have not so defined it. Their first conception of knowledge—the only one Webster gives—is apprehension, certitude, in various forms. Science gives us assurance of the fact of the power of which it denies further knowledge. But science goes beyond this and affirms somewhat thereof in this yielding the whole question, and leaving us free to affirm whatever else can legitimate itself before reason. If science is justified in affirming aught of the power it apprehends, it has admitted the principle which denies its philosophy of nescience; it has opened the way for any further affirmations which can legitimate themselves before the reason. That science does affirm somewhat of this mystery of power all readers of Mr. Spencer will at once recognize. His very first principle, in whose supreme generalization he proposes the reunion of religion which has affirmed too much, and science which has denied too much, is that there is a power in us, in nature, though transcending both mind and matter. To affirm this much, is to affirm that which cannot be thought consistently, even with the little that of necessity enters into this simple belief. It is a faith rising over intelligence. Is it above the force of nature and the force of mind? Each conception of force, as Mr. Spencer shows, is contradictory of the other. They are the polar opposites between which there is no transition to thought, which will not be brought into oneness; for that thought is the denial of thought. i. e., the conscious, intelligent life which comes into consciousness, intelligence only in this distinction. But this is by no means all that our scientific philosophy affirms of this apprehended power. It is—it has existence, being. It is really not in our thoughts, but actually; it is then reality. It alone is reality of being, mind, and matter the seemingly real, to us, only lying out to sense, perception, and to consciousness, as the two polar phases of its being—it is thus the absolute reality. It is abidingly, through all changes, persistent, never to pass out of being—i. e. eternal. It is, in both its forms of being, one—i. e. has unity. It is in these two wholly dissimilar forms—the two necessary phases of being; it is therefore no mere unit, but a comprehensive unity. It has settled, orderly, systematic habitudes, so that we can ascertain the laws in which it works and predicate assuredly upon them; has then a nature. It is power—i. e. force.

Mr. Spencer thus affirms real, absolute being, persistence, unity, comprehensiveness, a nature, power. Surely there is here considerable affirmation. The unknowable is at least thus much known. Be it little or much, if we know aught from science, we may not be denied knowledge, and may not be withheld from what further information we can gain. This is all impersonal nature could possibly contain of a personal God. Is it not equally scientific to rise to the study of man with a view to affirming from the higher life higher thoughts of this power?

It is not denied that mind is the higher life. Must not then its contribution to the naming of the power be more important? It is said that these ideas drawn from the mind cannot be reconciled with the lower. That is admitted, but is not that secret the very comprehension of the power which we all agree is impossible? It is said that these ideas are irreconcilable with themselves—will not bear to be brought into a coherent form—contradict themselves. True again. But the affirmations science makes are equally unthinkable, if we mean by thought, thought out. The higher must be more so. But the first are necessary, it is said. We have shown that these latter are equally necessary. The impotence of our faculties is not to deny the reality of the knowledge they give. As far as they go they tell us truly. They don't compass the whole—the truth can't be expressed. All philosophy must try itself at the bar of common sense, which declares the trueness and reality of our knowledge through its own perfection. But Mr. Spencer says it is possible that there may be life "as much transcending intelligence and will as these transcends mechanical motion." That is a pure conjecture. If such there be, and we have no hint of it whatever, it must lead up intelligence and will. Evolution knows no break. The highest and lowest life it claims run into one another. Any higher must then carry on intelligence and will. It is a remarkable scientific use of the imagination, thus to renounce known reality for a chimera. Intelligence is not an accidental last result of life. It crowns and seeds the whole. Personality may be a poor word to express the highest intelligence, but is our highest. We rid it of accretions, sublimate it—holding in it intelligence, will, character—it expresses the highest conceivable life. We claim no more in ascribing it to God than this—that it best sets forth His being. We may be told not to try to think of this power, since all thoughts are so partial. But we must so think, as all men ever have done. It is only a choice of whether we think in terms of matter or mind. Surely, when this is realized scientists will follow Mr. Huxley's confession of what he would do under such a choice, and think in terms of mind. Better an imperfect thought than no thought. The only rational hypothesis on which such a course can be justified is that which underlies this scientific philosophy. Mr. Spencer says, "We shall not err in doing this, (i. e., thinking of God,) so long as we treat every notion we thus form as merely a symbol, (an arbitrary sign,) utterly without resemblance to that for which it stands." But this is an inconceivable view on scientific grounds. The one life in all nature must surely bear some relation to these phases of its own being. When Mr. Spencer posits reality beneath phenomena, and tells them its relations, he denies this supposition. The truer view is that Mr. Maurice so ably gave—more philosophic and more scientific and thoroughly religious. Nature is sacramental—reveals in the measure of its life that inner life—the highest life imaging most closely the life. The higher life grows the nearer its imagings of the life. If this be so, then in man we reach the life where this power resolves itself, and is seen as conscious, intelligent, moral will, and man, the living person, images the personality of God. This is God Himself. He is the immediate affirmation of our spirits. Not always seen thus clearly or by all men, for a life of spirit is not always full. But the full high consciousness interprets the lower, and whom men ignorantly worship it declares God. The perfect man declares, "O, righteous Father, the world hath not known Thee, but I have known Thee." Our lack of knowledge is, then, feebleness of life. When we live in our upper planes we walk with God. In the higher zones man stands face to face with one, known though never to be comprehended, to be more mysterious the more we know Him. "Acquaint thyself with Him and be at peace." We need not wonder, then, that science fails to give knowledge of God. That knowledge is knowledge of the Divine person. And that personality cannot get into nature. The contradictoriness of our thoughts of God grow out of the fact that they are speculations about a notion—not intuitions, discernments of a person. We could not know each other if we studied ourselves as subjects of speculation, for science cannot tell how our bodies are, nor can philosophy tell us what mind is. Yet we, the living persons, know each other. So, and so only, do we speak of knowing God. The history of man is, then, the Divine self-revelation, which flows in the perfect man into God manifest in the flesh. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." About God's nature, his habitudes, science will teach us, though not naming Him. So we correct our wrong thoughts of His ways by science. But to know what, who this power, is to know God. We look within, and to clear the dimness within look without to the one man in whom we see "the express image of His person." "This is eternal life, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent."

## *CREEDMOOR.*

### COMPARISON OF THE NEW AND OLD TARGET AND MARKING SYSTEMS—THREE CLOSING MATCHES TO BE CONTESTED TO-DAY.

The closing matches of the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Creedmoor, Long Island, to-day. The interest taken by the public in the event has not been so great this year as on former occasions, at least if the number of visitors to the range can be considered any indication. There were very few disinterested spectators on the ground on either last Friday or Saturday, as of those present nearly all were members of the association. There is no doubt that the gross mismanagement of the railroad company on the occasion of the international match was one of the causes which produced this effect. This season, however, the railroad accommodations have been far better, as the trains run frequently and generally on time.

The new system of targets and marking will receive a thorough test at this meeting, as the relative points of difference will be more perfectly understood than formerly. Very few of the marksmen, however, express satisfaction at the change from the square to the round targets. The square targets presented a larger surface upon which shots were recorded. As an instance, the targets used at 100, 200, and 300 yards were six feet in length by four feet in width. Upon this was a "centre" line two feet square, in the centre of which was a "bull's eye" eight inches square. By this system the "bull's eye" counted four, the "centre" three, and the "outer" two. A shot located upon any part of the target outside of the "centre" line counted an "outer." Under the new system the bull's eye is round, and six inches in diameter, while the "centre" is marked by a ring encircling the "bull's eye" at a distance of four inches from any given point. This ring is surrounded by another, six inches from it, and twenty-eight inches in diameter, which ranks as an "inner," and also by a final circle at a similar distance from the "inner," which surrounds the space allotted to "outers." The remaining space on the target, measuring sixteen inches from the top and bottom, and four inches from either side, with an additional four inches at either corner, is not utilized, and a shot striking any part part of that space does not count. The marksmanship displayed in the matches held on Friday and Saturday was considerably better than that recorded at the Spring meeting last year. The scores of the directors in the opening match were not however as good. Major Fulton and Mr. Sandford "tied" on the highest scores made—17 out of a possible 25, whereas Col. Wingate won the trophy last year upon a score of 17 out of a possible 20. On that occasion the weather was close and foggy, with occasional showers, while on Friday the atmosphere was clear and the wind fresh. The scores in the second match showed a perceptible improvement on the part of the marksmen engaged in the sportsmen's match last Fall, the conditions of which were similar to those of the short range match contested last Friday. The former match was contested on the square targets and the first prize was won on a score of 27 out of a possible 28. This score was fully equaled by that of Major Fulton on Friday, who made 33 out of a possible 35. In the match last Fall the latter recorded only 19 out of a possible 28 points. In the match on Saturday some of the best shooting that was ever done in this country was accomplished. The score of Col. Bodine, 205 out of a possible 225, has only once been exceeded, and that by Mr. John McKenna, of Belfast, Ireland, who made a score of 208 at a practice match a few weeks ago. The first contest to-day is a military short-range match at 10:30 A. M., open to members of the National Rifle Association, and all members of the National Guard in uniform. A long-range match at 500 and 600 yards, upon the same conditions, will be contested at 1 o'clock. At the conclusion of the latter match an officers' subscription match will take place.

# FREEMASONRY.

## *RAPID GROWTH IN NEW-YORK AFTER THE REVOLUTION.*

### LIVINGSTON AND CLINTON—OLD MEETING PLACES—A SET BACK—RECOVERY AND PROGRESS.

Active Freemasonry is about 150 years old in this City—indeed, it is not much older anywhere, unless we are to believe the fanciful stories of Solomon and Hiram, and go away back to the Garden of Eden, saying that Adam was a Mason because he wore an apron. Previous to our national independence, lodges were under the grand body of England, and there were not more than two or three in this City. Members of the order, however, were scattered over the country, and so plentiful were they that within the brief period of the war ten lodges of Masons were organized and carried on in the Patriot Army alone.

After peace, it was very natural that Freemasonry should flourish. Washington, Lafayette, Warren, and other heroes had worn the blue apron; Frederick the Great, Swedenborg, Zinzendorf, and Red Jacket had done the same. It was an institution that warmly commended itself to men who were just then in the mood for making unions, and so Masonry started, coeval with our political Union, on a career of rapid and gratifying prosperity.

In this City and State the order was singularly fortunate in electing for its head, (in forming the first Grand Lodge in the country,) that remarkable man, Chancellor Livingston. Though a man of peace, Robert R. Livingston was a great power. He was thirty-six years of age when peace was signed. Before he was thirty he was on the committee with Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, and Sherman to draft the Declaration of Independence, and only failed to sign it because he had been called back to his duties as a member of the New-York Provincial Congress. He was on the Committee of Safety in this City, was made the first Chancellor of the State at the age of thirty; was in the Continental Congress in 1779-81; was the first Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1781; again made Chancellor in 1783; again in Congress the next year; administered the official oath to President Washington April 30, 1789; was on half a dozen commissions in disputes between New-York and other States; was deputed to run the Government of the southern part of this State for several months, while the regular State machinery was getting in operation; competed with Fitch for the honor of starting steam navigation; Minister to France in 1801, where he began the negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana, and where he found Robert Fulton, and made the alliance that linked their names together for all time wherever steamboats are known—further welded by his marriage with a daughter of John Stevens, of New-Jersey. Finally the great Chancellor died in 1813 at the age of sixty-six, having accomplished the labors of half a dozen ordinary lives, and rested some five or six years after his toil, at Clermont on the Hudson.

The Chancellor was the first Grand Master of the Masonic order in the State, and served from 1785 to 1800. His name and fame alone would have given character to any institution. He was a zealous brother, and in spite of his great labors on the Bench and in politics, he found time to devote to the improvement and progress of the order. The first list of lodges in the City just at hand is the Directory for 1789-90. The names are St. John's No. 2, Jacob Morton, W. M.; Independent Royal Arch, No. 3, George Garland; St. Andrew's, No. 169 White Matlack; Lodge, No. 210, Thomas Thomas; St. Patrick's, No. 212, Henry Ludlam; St. John's No. 4, Arnout Cannon; Grand Lodge, No. 5, John Martin; Holland Lodge, R. J. Vanderbroeck. The meeting places were generally in some public house, and good cheer was a regular feature of the conversation. The Coffee House, Sam Francis' tavern in Cortlandt street, the City Hotel, Brother Douglas' porter-house in State lane, No. 87 Fair (Fulton) street, No. 90 William street, No. 3 South street, the corner of Water and Oliver streets, and No. 66 Liberty street, were the places—the latter fitted up by Holland Lodge, and used by the Grand Body for several years. (Holland, by the way, has always been what some of the poorer lodges call "stuck up." The members are mostly rich Knickerbockers, and to keep out the *canaille* they put the initiation fee up to $100.)

This bumming around porter-houses could not be likely to please a man of Livingston's aristocratic tastes, and by 1803 we find it erecting its first building for the use of the order—St. John's Hall, in Frankfort street, which is now standing, though would lean up to French's Hotel. This was for many years the Masonic Mecca for strangers. When Tammany Hall was finished, the fast increasing lodges invaded that edifice, and about the same time established a lodge-room at the corner of Henry and Oliver streets.

But their course was on and on. De Witt Clinton became a member, and was Master of Holland Lodge in 1794. Jacob Morton, John Jacob Astor, Dr. Samuel Mitchell, Martin Hoffman, Nathan Sanford, Daniel D. Tompkins, Morgan Lewis, William Mooney, (the founder of the Tammany Society,) John Pintard, John G. Coster, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Peter Irving, (brother of "Knickerbocker,") Matthew L. Davis—well, every body who was anybody went over the Masonic gridiron, including a French merchant, Master of L'Unite Americaine Lodge, with the awful name of Pierre Daniel [illegible].

It was not long before the higher branches began to appear. The Royal Arch Chapters are mentioned in 1796 and onward. A year or two later we are informed that the "Knights Templar will hold their annual meeting on Trinity Sunday, when a moral discourse will be given by a Sir Knight deputed by the Grand Master for that purpose, at Holland Lodge room, No. 66 Liberty street, at which discourse all Master Masons are permitted to attend." In 1801, John Jacob Astor appeared in swallow-tail coat, cocked chapeau, and cross-hilted sword, bound for the Holy Land as a Templar. Among the Masons of the period were the Cheethams and Swartwouts, those fierce politicians whose broils disturbed the common peace.

About 1808-9 appears the French order, thus announced: "Most Potent Sovereign Grand Council of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Supreme Chiefs of High Masonry in the Valley of New-York, regularly constituted by the constitutional patents the 28th day of the eighth month of true light, 5,807, and definitely installed on the 28th of the 8th month, 5,808." Joseph Cerneau, a leading merchant, was the [illegible] of this branch, and among its officers were De Witt Clinton, Cadwallader Colden, Martin Hoffman, Charles Clinton, Dr. Guerin, John C. Ludlow, and other men of fame.

Holland Lodge continued her pre-eminence for uppercrustness, and was noted for art—taking at one time among her officers Stephen Price and Edmund Simpson, the managers of the Park Theatre—in 1811. There were at this time some dozen or fifteen lodges, four R. A. Chapters, two or three Commanderies, (Templars) and two Rose Croix organizations.

The Scottish Rite now made its appearance. This is by many contended to be the summum opus of Masonry, and is popularly known as the Lodge of Perfection, from the title of one of its degrees. It is widely spread now, but a majority of the most active Blue Masons know little of it. It was brought to notice by the Joseph Cerneau before mentioned, as the "grand consistory for the United States of America of supreme chiefs of exalted Masonry, according to the Ancient Constitutional Scottish Rite of Herodens," held in the City of New-York. Clinton and Colden and Hoffman and other shining lights hastened to join. This was the origin of the mysterious "33°" established. Some years afterward it faded out, but was rekindled a dozen years ago and now flourishes. At the first establishment the New-York body had "Deputies in the Provinces"—Brother Pinard, for Louisiana; John A. Shaw, for Rhode Island; A. T. Blocquerst, for Pennsylvania, and Peter Javain for South Carolina. The leading honorary member was Germain Hacquet, "Representative near the Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree, near the French Empire."

Jacob Morton followed Livingston as Grand Master in 1801, serving four years. Then came De Witt Clinton, serving fourteen years, assisted by such officers as Martin Hoffman, Cadwallader Colden, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Robert Cocks, and John Wells. After Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins was Grand Master for two years. There was then a split, and a double-headed concern from 1823 to 1827, Martin Hoffman and Joseph Enos being the [illegible] Grand Masters.

In 1826, Sept. 11, the order received its first shock and set-back, in the abduction or disappearance of William Morgan, at Batavia, N. Y. We need not refer to the matter here, for [illegible] has never been heard of. There was a trial for the abduction, and a verdict of "Not guilty." A legislative committee investigated and found nothing. But they discovered that most of the State officers were Masons—the Governor a Past Grand Master; that Senators and Judges, and even ministers belonged to the order; that [illegible] consciousness all the [illegible] lives with Masons to [illegible] right of them and Masons to [illegible] reason given for making away with Morgan was that he was about to print the secrets of the order. But the secrets had been printed [illegible] and any man could buy a book defining the grips, and everything whatsoever, except the variable passwords, at almost any book-store. The Morgan excitement [illegible] slack tide in State politics, and [illegible] the thing to start a party. [illegible] started—went up like a rocket and came down like the stick. In four years [illegible] the leaders went quietly over to the Whig Party, whose idol, Henry Clay, was a prominent Mason, and Anti-Masonry lived only in old files of rabid newspapers and [illegible] men in backwoods cabins.

The result was but a temporary check to the growth of the order. [illegible] some of the members [illegible] together as Masons—[illegible] and somewhat sobered the merriment of the lodge-rooms.

There were twenty or twenty-five lodges in the City at that period. St. John's Hall had long before overflowed, and the Masonic Hall in Broadway, near Pearl street, had been put up. This was a building that [illegible] demands for lodge-rooms [illegible] least; just as Congress [illegible] stone building at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, would be Custom-house enough for all [illegible]. Stephen Van Rensselaer [illegible] was Grand Master when the Broadway Hall was dedicated. Then came Morgan Lewis, as the State Governors had a mortgage on the Grand Master's chair, and he served fourteen years, during which the order healed its [illegible] and grew like a tree planted by sweet waters. [illegible] come, the parade next week will show. In the meantime let us quote from the last Grand Lodge returns, May 1, 1874: Lodges in the State, 698; members, 81,893; lodges in this City, 132; members, 18,609. About 20,000 Freemasons in the City lodges to-day.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 29.

#### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Western Union... | 73¾ | 100 | Erie Railway..... | 17 |
| 1000 | do. | 73⅝ | 1500 | do.......c. | 17 |
| 1000 | do........s3. | 73½ | 1600 | do. | 17⅛ |
| 300 | do. | 73⅝ | 2900 | do. | 17¼ |
| 200 | do......s3. | 73½ | 100 | do. | 17⅜ |
| 1500 | do......s3. | 73⅝ | 200 | do. | 17½ |
| 50 | do. | 74 | 500 | do......s3. | 17½ |
| 1200 | do. | 73¾ | 1700 | do. | 17⅝ |
| 1000 | do. | 73⅞ | 100 | do......c. | 17¾ |
| 900 | do. | 73¾ | 700 | do. | 17⅝ |
| 3500 | do. | 73⅝ | 700 | do. | 17½ |
| 500 | do. | 73¾ | 500 | do. | 17⅝ |
| 400 | do. | 73⅞ | 200 | do......s3. | 17½ |
| 300 | do. | 74 | 100 | Lake Shore | 60⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 74⅛ | 500 | do. | 60½ |
| 1500 | do. | 74 | 500 | do. | 60⅜ |
| 500 | N. Y. C. & Hud... | 101½ | 400 | do. | 60¼ |
| 60 | do. | 101⅜ | 2200 | do......s3. | 60⅜ |
| 300 | do. | 101½ | 1000 | do. | 60½ |
| 300 | do. | 101¼ | 1500 | do. | 60⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 101⅜ | 50 | do. | 60¾ |
| 100 | do......s3. | 101½ | 100 | do. | 60⅜ |
| 100 | do......s5. | 101½ | 1000 | do.....b3. | 60½ |
| 12 | do. | 101¾ | 200 | do.....c. | 60⅜ |
| 400 | Pacific Mail.... | 34½ | 400 | do. | 60¼ |
| 1000 | do. | 34⅜ | 800 | do. | 60⅛ |
| 400 | do. | 34¼ | 1500 | do......s3. | 60 |
| 2600 | do. | 34⅜ | 2000 | do. | 60⅛ |
| 500 | do. | 34½ | 100 | do. | 60⅛ |
| 1600 | do. | 34⅝ | 600 | do. | 60¼ |
| 1600 | do. | 34½ | 300 | do......c. | 60¼ |
| 900 | do. | 34⅜ | 700 | do. | 60⅜ |
| 2000 | do. | 34¼ | 700 | do. | 60½ |
| 400 | do. | 34⅛ | 1900 | do. | 60⅝ |
| 600 | do. | 34¼ | 500 | do. | 60½ |
| 500 | do.......c. | 34¼ | 600 | do. | 60⅜ |
| 300 | do. | 34⅛ | 700 | do. | 60¼ |
| 1100 | do. | 34¼ | 100 | do. | 60⅛ |
| 800 | do. | 34⅜ | 300 | Union Pacific..c. | 74¼ |
| 100 | Panama........ | 130 | 700 | do. | 74½ |
| 300 | North-western.... | 38¾ | 200 | Rock Island..... | 101⅞ |
| 800 | do. | 38⅝ | 700 | do. | 102 |
| 200 | do......s3. | 38⅜ | 100 | do. | 102⅛ |
| 600 | St. Paul....... | 32¾ | 100 | Toledo & Wab.... | 8¾ |
| 500 | do.......b3. | 32¾ | 100 | Ohio & Miss..... | 22¼ |
| 100 | do. | 32⅞ | 200 | do. | 22⅜ |

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........12.118⅛ | $7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....b. c:s3.123¼ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n w.....s3.122⅞ | 23,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.117. |

#### SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2300 | Western Union.. | 72⅝ | 50 | C., C., C. & I.... | 51 |
| 1900 | do. | 72¾ | 1300 | Lake Shore...... | 58⅛ |
| 700 | do. | 72⅞ | 3500 | do. | 58¼ |
| 200 | do...u. r. c. | 72¾ | 1000 | do. | 58⅜ |
| 600 | do......b3. | 72¾ | 100 | do......s5. | 58¼ |
| 1100 | do. | 72¾ | 700 | do. | 58¼ |
| 1000 | do. | 72⅝ | 300 | do.....s3. | 58⅛ |
| 1500 | do.....s3. | 72½ | 3500 | do. | 58 |
| 1300 | do. | 72½ | 1400 | do......s3. | 57⅞ |
| 700 | do. | 72⅜ | 1000 | do. | 57¾ |
| 400 | do.....s3. | 72¼ | 200 | do.....s3. | 57⅝ |
| 1500 | do. | 72¼ | 2200 | do......s3. | 57½ |
| 1000 | do......s3. | 72⅛ | 600 | do. | 57⅝ |
| 1000 | do. | 72⅛ | 500 | do. | 57½ |
| 3000 | do......s3. | 72 | 1800 | do......s3. | 57⅜ |
| 400 | do. | 72 | 100 | do......b10. | 57¼ |
| 600 | do. | 71⅞ | 500 | do. | 57½ |
| 200 | Del. & Hudson.... | 119 | 500 | do......s30. | 57⅜ |
| 100 | do. | 119¾ | 100 | do......s3. | 57¼ |
| 400 | Erie Railway.... | 17⅝ | 500 | do. | 57⅜ |
| 300 | do. | 17⅝ | 100 | Union Pacific..... | 73¾ |
| 1200 | do. | 17½ | 100 | do. | 74 |
| 100 | do......s5. | 17 | 100 | do. | 74¼ |
| 1400 | do. | 17⅛ | 100 | do. | 74 |
| 200 | Atl. & Pac. Tel... | 23 | 100 | do. | 74⅛ |
| 500 | Pacific Mail.....b3. | 33⅞ | 100 | do. | 74¼ |
| 100 | do......b3. | 33⅞ | 100 | North-west'n..b3. | 38¾ |
| 400 | do. | 33¾ | 100 | do. | 38⅝ |
| 400 | do. | 33⅞ | 100 | do. | 38¼ |
| 1100 | do. | 33⅝ | 200 | do......b30. | 38¾ |
| 500 | do......s3. | 33½ | 100 | New-Jersey Cen... | 109¼ |
| 2300 | do. | 33½ | 200 | do. | 108¾ |
| 500 | do. | 33⅝ | 150 | do. | 108½ |
| 100 | Michigan Centr'l. | 63 | 500 | Toledo & Wabash. | 8⅝ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. & Hud. | 101⅛ | 100 | Ohio & Miss..... | 22 |
| 500 | do. | 101⅝ | 100 | do. | 22⅛ |
| 500 | do. | 101⅜ | 100 | Rock Island...... | 101¾ |
| 100 | do. | 101⅝ | 200 | do. | 101⅝ |
| 600 | do. | 101⅛ | 500 | do. | 101⅛ |
| 300 | do. | 101⅛ | 400 | do. | 101⅜ |
| 200 | do. | 101⅛ | 100 | do......s3. | 101¼ |
| 200 | do. | 101 | 100 | St. Paul........ | 32⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 100⅞ | 100 | Han. & St. Jo..... | 21 |
| 30 | do. | 101⅛ | 100 | St. L. & Kan. C.... | 7 |

MONDAY, May 31—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was the most favorable exhibit sent out for a long time. The greatest change was in legal tenders, which have increased $2,349,900 on continued receipts from other points. The loans are down $2,204,300, which is not surprising in view of the quiet condition of trade and the shrinkage in values on the Stock Exchange. The specie shows an increase of $848,000, and the deposits $761,200, while the circulation has fallen off $242,000. An analysis of the figures shows a gain for the week in the reserve of $3,007,600, which raises the excess of reserve to $16,631,750.

The following shows the condition of the Banks on Saturday last as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

| | May 22. | May 29. | May 29, '74. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $283,600,800 | $281,396,500 | $280,558,100 |
| Specie | 10,634,600 | 11,482,600 | 25,517,400 |
| Legal Tenders | 61,022,000 | 63,371,900 | 61,456,700 |
| Deposits | 232,129,700 | 232,890,900 | 232,404,300 |
| Circulation | 20,163,100 | 19,921,100 | 26,727,500 |

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

| | May 22. | May 29. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $10,634,600 | $11,482,600 | Inc.. $848,000 |
| Legal tenders | 61,022,000 | 63,371,900 | Inc.. 2,349,900 |
| Total reserve | $71,656,600 | $74,854,500 | Inc..$3,197,900 |
| Reserve required ag't deposits | 58,032,425 | 58,222,725 | |
| Excess of reserve above legal requirements | $13,624,175 | $16,631,775 | Inc..$3,007,600 |

Great excitement characterized the course of speculation on the Stock Exchange during the week, and the feeling prevailing in financial circles was undoubtedly one of intense depression. The majority of stocks on the list suffered a marked decline, ranging from 1 to 18 ⅌ cent., and few, if any, of the shares exhibited even an appearance of strength. The causes contributing to this state of affairs have already been commented upon in this column, the principal of them being the appointment of a Receiver for the Erie Railway, which is generally regarded as a certain fore-runner of its ultimate bankruptcy, the failure of the attempt to negotiate a loan for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the absence of any indication of a cessation of the ruinous strife between the leading trunk lines of railway, and the unfriendly relations existing between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies. Among all these causes for the recent decline the railroad war stands particularly prominent, as the culmination of the Erie troubles, which, perhaps, was in any event inevitable, was unquestionably precipitated by that contest. The feeling is strong on the Street that any further prolongation of the strife between the railroads is certain to eventuate in a still greater depreciation of values, which, in its results, is likely to do incalculable injury to the country. Unfortunately, however, the railroad magnates, so-called, appear either not to appreciate this fact or to be indifferent to it, and, judging from the declarations of Mr. Garrett and others, the prospect of a satisfactory settlement appears very remote indeed. Conspicuous in the decline during the week were Panama, Western Union, Lake Shore, Erie, and Pacific Mail. The transactions in Lake Shore were exceedingly large, and the stock declined under an earnest pressure to sell from 66¼ to 57¼, closing at a recovery merely fractional. Panama dropped from 140 to 122, but subsequently recovered partially, selling at 130 at the close. Early in the week Pacific Mail made an improvement of about 2 per cent., advancing to 37¾, but the advantage was not maintained, the stock subsequently receding to 32¾ and closing at 34. Erie dropped to 16¼, the lowest point touched in some years, afterward rallied to 18¾ and closed at 17⅝@17¾. Western Union declined from 77½ to 71⅞, and was decidedly weak in the final transactions. The weakness of the general market communicated itself to several investment stocks which have hitherto been very firm, and notably to New-York Central and Rock Island, the former declining from 104⅝ to 100 and the latter from 103¾ to 100½. It was reported at the close of business on Saturday that some sales of New-York Central had been made at 95, seller's option 12 months. The fluctuations in the other shares are recorded below.

There has been no important change in money, and the tendency of the market is still toward extreme ease. Capital continues to flow to this centre, and the strong condition of the banks indicates low rates of interest throughout the Summer months. On pledge of Government bonds, the rates for call loans were 1@2 ⅌ cent., and on railway and miscellaneous collaterals the offerings were largely in excess of the wants of borrowers at 2@3 ⅌ cent. In the discount market the supply of paper offering has been small, while, on the other hand, the demand is unabated, by reason of the extremely low rates for call loans. Paper of the first grade sold at 3½@4½ ⅌ cent., according to date of maturity, the rates for good to prime ranging at 4½ to 5½ ⅌ cent.

The foreign situation has been characterized by some feverishness, so far as the London market is concerned. The recent heavy decline in Erie, and the fall in Anglo-American Telegraph shares, lead to the expectation that there may be trouble on the fortnightly settling day. The large outflow of coin from this port during the early portion of the month was reflected in the unusually large gain of bullion by the Bank of England—£955,000 for the week ending Thursday. The sterling exchange market was weaker in tone during the first part of the week, the prospect of a better supply of commercial bills, resulting from the unusually large export clearances of the port for the week ending Tuesday, and the increased offerings of bills made against operations in Erie shares between the two markets, having led to a decline in the actual selling rates to $4 85¾@$4 86 for good bankers' long, and $4 89 for demand sterling. Towards the close an improved demand set in, and business was on the basis of $4 86½@$4 87, and $4 89¾@$4 90. The nominal rates were stereotyped at $4 87½ and $4 90½. The gold speculation lacked animation and interest. Sales were made at 116⅜ to 115⅞, but at the close the decline was partially recovered. The rates on gold loans were irregular, varying from 3 ⅌ cent. for carrying to 1-64 per diem for use, the bulk of business having been at 1@3 ⅌ cent. per annum for borrowing. The early decline encouraged a hope that the "bull" clique had disbanded, but appearances would seem to show that they have not relinquished their hold on the market and are merely waiting for an opportunity to "squeeze" borrowers of cash gold. The Treasury concluded the May gold sales on Thursday, by accepting bids for $1,000,000 at 116.03¼ to 116.03½.

Government bonds displayed remarkable strength, and prices made a further advance of ⅛ to ½ ⅌ cent. over the highest of last week. The floating supply of bonds is small, owing to late purchases for the foreign markets and for the banks and financial institutions here. Considerable amounts have been taken for banks in New-England. In railroad mortgages the decline in Erie made further progress, and the weakness communicated itself to other issues, such as Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Hannibal and St. Joseph issues. State Bonds presented no new features of interest.

The general trade of the City during the week was quiet. Among the dry-goods merchants business was irregular, and the only approach to activity was with jobbers, who marked down prices of domestic fabrics, and were thereby enabled to reduce stocks.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $32,749,971 | February | $27,610,811 |
| August | 32,101,567 | March | 27,279,308 |
| September | 30,343,091 | April | 34,618,871 |
| October | 28,983,335 | May 8 | 8,567,835 |
| November | 23,949,867 | May 15 | 4,550,362 |
| December | 24,085,984 | May 22 | 5,844,895 |
| January | 30,161,910 | May 29 | 9,357,343 |
| Total | | | $320,205,250 |
| Total same date, 1874 | | | 343,319,537 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $23,114,287 |

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $26,454,378 | February | $17,709,570 |
| August | 24,584,859 | March | 19,582,162 |
| September | 21,690,714 | April | 18,266,417 |
| October | 24,285,552 | May 4 | 4,964,837 |
| November | 19,988,235 | May 11 | 3,908,621 |
| December | 23,504,786 | May 18 | 4,106,551 |
| January | 16,287,303 | May 25 | 6,050,816 |
| Total | | | $231,284,801 |
| Total same date 1874 | | | 274,322,029 |
| Decrease in 1875 | | | $43,037,228 |
| Gold, May 29, 1875 | | | 116⅛ |
| Gold, May 29, 1874 | | | 112¼ |

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,506,728 | March | $3,361,161 |
| August | 7,316,397 | April | 4,393,348 |
| September | 2,222,533 | May 1 | 3,005,370 |
| October | 1,614,753 | May 8 | 3,670,352 |
| November | 4,443,600 | May 15 | 2,223,115 |
| December | 12,497,641 | May 22 | 1,019,513 |
| January | 19,119,325 | May 29 | 1,589,112 |
| February | 4,040,524 | | |
| Total | | | $65,037,492 |
| Total same date, 1874 | | | 41,623,404 |
| Increase in 1875 | | | $23,414,088 |

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

| | Customs. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $9,949,078 | $14,992,537 |
| August | 12,508,813 | 4,100,122 |
| September | 11,719,133 | 3,439,339 |
| October | 9,055,558 | 3,466,993 |
| November | 6,673,821 | 3,035,120 |
| December | 6,489,818 | 7,122,943 |
| January | 8,187,815 | 9,207,578 |
| February | 12,031,058 | 6,332,307 |
| March | 10,525,249 | 2,388,759 |
| April | 9,791,633 | 2,608,387 |
| May 8 | 2,025,260 | 2,164,041 |
| May 15 | 1,875,214 | 748,961 |
| May 22 | 1,829,632 | 508,902 |
| May 29 | 1,615,704 | 270,000 |
| Total | $104,314,751 | $61,877,187 |
| Total 1874 | 105,964,041 | 61,016,506 |

#### COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Friday, 29, '74. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5s, 1881, Coup | 117⅛ | 116½ | 115½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coup | 117⅛ | 117 | 115⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coup | 124⅜ | 123¾ | 120⅞ |
| American Gold | 116⅜ | 115⅞ | 112¼ |
| New-York Central | 104⅝ | 100 | 98¼ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103¾ | 100½ | 97¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ | 32¾ | 43 |
| St. Paul Common | 33½ | 32 | 33⅝ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 55¾ | 54⅞ | 53½ |
| Western Union | 77½ | 71⅞ | 73 |
| Union Pacific | 75¾ | 73⅜ | 28 |
| Lake Shore | 66¼ | 57¼ | 74¾ |
| Wabash and Toledo | 9 | 8¼ | 37 |
| North western Common | 39¼ | 37⅜ | 40⅝ |
| North-western Preferred | 54 | 52¾ | 57¼ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 118⅛ | 116½ | 107¾ |
| New-Jersey Central | 110¾ | 108½ | 106¾ |
| Panama | 140 | 122 | 109 |
| Erie | 21½ | 16¼ | 35⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 22¼ | 20⅞ | 24½ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 5½ | 4¾ | 19¼ |
| Harlem | 134½ | 134 | 129 |

#### RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 29.

| | Highest. | Lowest. | —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 101¾ | 100½ | 100¾ | 101¼ |
| Erie | 18⅛ | 17 | 17⅝ | 17¾ |
| Lake Shore | 60⅝ | 57¼ | 57⅜ | 57½ |
| Wabash | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| North-western | 39⅜ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅞ |
| North-western Preferred | 54 | 54 | 53¼ | 53¾ |
| Rock Island | 102⅛ | 101⅜ | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| Mil. and St. Paul | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32 | 32¼ |
| Mil. and St. Paul Pref | 55¾ | 55½ | 54¼ | 55½ |
| Pittsburg | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88 | 88¼ |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 117 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 117 |
| New-Jersey Central | 110¾ | 108½ | 108½ | 109 |
| Union Pacific | 74½ | 73⅝ | 74 | 74¼ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 21½ | 21 | 20¾ | 21 |
| Atlan. and Pacific Pref | 15 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 22½ | 22 | 22 | 22¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 50½ | 50½ | 50 | 51 |
| Panama | 130 | 130 | 128 | 130 |
| Western Union | 74⅛ | 71⅞ | 71¾ | 71⅞ |
| Atlan. and Pacific Tel | 23¼ | 23 | 22⅞ | 23¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 34⅝ | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33⅝ |
| Amer. Mer. Union Ex | 64 | 64 | 63⅞ | 64⅛ |

### HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 29.—Sugar dull, prices nominal; small business; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 12½@13½ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 15½@19 reals; Molasses Sugar, 10½@11 reals; Centrifugal Sugars, fair to good quality, 8@9½ reals, in gold; Muscovado Sugar, 5⅞@6⅜ reals, in gold, for common to fair, and 6½@7 reals, in gold, for fair to good Refining; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes, 13¼@14¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 442,000 bxs. and 49,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 25,500 bxs. and 5,300 hhds.; exports of the week, 35,000 bxs. and 16,000 hhds., including 9,100 bxs. and 13,000 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $37@$39 ⅌ cwt. Flour—American, $30@$30 50 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $45@$47 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $39 50@$40 50 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $45@$47. Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $14 50@$15 ⅌ arroba. Naval Stores firmer. Lumber—White Pine, $65@$68 ⅌ M; Pitch Pine, $53@$57. Shooks flat. White Navy Beans, 24@24½ reals ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$58 per quintal. Corn, 10½@11 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops flat; Long Shaved, $75@$80 ⅌ M. Freights dull and nominal. Spanish Gold, 197@198; American, 199@200. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 67@68 premium; short sight, 70@72 premium; 60 days, gold, 97@98 premium; short sight, gold, 100@102 premium; on London, 120@122 premium; on Paris, 100@102 premium.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 29, 1875.

Monday next, May 31, will be observed as a legal holiday, and wholesale business in the commercial line will be suspended.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 38 | Resin, bbls | 1,540 |
| Beans, bbls | 434 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 111 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 6 | Tar, bbls | 101 |
| Cotton-seed Oil, bbls | 50 | Peanuts, bags | 29 |
| Flour, bbls | 7,671 | Rice, pkgs | 187 |
| Wheat, bushels | 292,057 | Rice-chaff, bags | 155 |
| Corn, bushels | 33,500 | Skins, bales | 6 |
| Oats, bushels | 18,500 | Pork, pkgs | 120 |
| Rye, bushels | 24,802 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 296 |
| Malt, bushels | 1,300 | Lard, tcs | 90 |
| Broom-corn, bales | 50 | Butter, pkgs | 2,296 |
| Cotton, bales | 569 | Cheese, pkgs | 3,547 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 4 | Spelter, pieces | 672 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,858 | Starch, pkgs | 2,000 |
| Grease, pkgs | 7 | Tea, pkgs | 339 |
| Hops, bale | 1 | Tallow, pkgs | 91 |
| Hides, No | 172 | Tobacco, hhds | 198 |
| Hides, bales | 482 | Tobacco, pkgs | 422 |
| Lard-oil, bbls | 50 | Wool, bales | 478 |
| Leather, sides | 8,329 | Whisky, bbls | 355 |

COCOA—Has been quoted dull and nominally unchanged in price. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c. gold.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet here to-day, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price. Sales have been reported of 1,510 bags Rio by the Albion on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, almost wholly for spinning purposes, (and mainly on Providence account,) at steady rates. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,356 bales, (of which 270 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. The business for forward delivery has been quite active, with prices quoted 3-32c. ⅌ lb. higher, closing firmly. The purchases of June options were quite extensive, largely to cover outstanding contracts. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,200 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on last evening, and 18,300 bales were to-day,) with 6,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15⅞c.; July at 16 1-32c.; August, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; September, 16c.@16 1-32c.; October, 15 17-32c.@15 19-32c.; November, 15 5-16c.@15⅜c.; December, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c., January, 15½c.@15 9-16c.; February, 15 21-32c.@15¾c.; March 15 29-32c.@15 31-32c., and April at 16 3-32c.@16 5-32c. ⅌ lb.....The receipts at this port to-day were 569 bales (including 73 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 1,921 bales, against 3,050 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 16,473 bales, (of which 15,047 bales were to Liverpool, 831 bales to Havre, and 600 bales to Bremen. Also 8 bales Sea Island to Liverpool.)....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,433,738 bales, (including 1,659,855 bales to Great Britain, and 773,883 bales to the Continent,) against 2,628,365 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Low Middling | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Good Middling | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Fair | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 18 | 18 |

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS.—Drugs and Dyes have been generally in limited request, and rather weak as to values. Dye-woods in scant stock, and wanted at advancing rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A very slow movement has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Holders have been pressing supplies of most kinds. The export inquiry has been limited, and the bids have been ruling very low. The sales since our last have been 11,800 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 40@$4 70; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 70@$4 90, chiefly at $4 80@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$5 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10, in lots; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 60; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 15@$5 65, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping Extras at quoted rates..... Southern Flour has been very dull and quoted lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$8 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted steady within the range from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 275 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been offered freely and quoted heavy, within the range of from $3 60@$4 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine. Demand moderate. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,050 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been pressed for sale, and again quoted fully 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, leading to quite an active business, mainly for export, with the market, however, closing heavy. Winter Wheat has been also quoted cheaper, on more urgent offerings, with rather more demand noted, chiefly for shipment, at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 165,000 bushels, at $1 17 for prime No. 1 Green Bay Spring, afloat; $1 17 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 13 for No. 1 Milwaukee and No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, (a boat-load of each taken together;) $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 12@$1 14 for do. do., to arrive next week, closing at $1 12 reported as the best bid; $1 08@$1 09 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 05@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 25 for Red and White Canada, (mixed,) in bond; $1 17 for prime Canada Spring, in bond: $1 30 for prime Red Western, afloat, for export, $1 30@$1 32½, nominally, for Amber Western; $1 30@$1 35 for White Western....New Corn has been moderately active, and quoted rather firmer. The export demand has been fair, chiefly for steamer grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,500 bushels, at 73c.@75c. for steamer grades of new mixed Western, the latter for very good; 76c.@82c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel grades do., closing at 81c. for prime, dry, afloat, for City use; 77c.@82c. for new Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. And of old mixed Western, 8,000 bushels prime, afloat, at 85c., for local use....Rye and Barley essentially as last quoted, without further movements of importance....Barley-malt steady and in moderate request; sales 6,000 bushels, at $1 55 for Lake Shore, $1 50 for four-rowed State, and $1 45 for two-rowed do....Oats have been quoted lower, on a comparatively moderate movement, for trade purposes, with sales reported of 46,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western; 72c.@76c. for poor to choice White do., mostly at 75c.@75½c., afloat, and 73c. for mixed Canada....Feed has been comparatively slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $21 50@$31 50, as extremes, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair demand, mostly for shipment, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60c....Rye Straw has been inactive, within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ⅌ 100 lb.... The week's exports hence for European ports included 5,176 bbls. Flour, 299,757 bushels Wheat, 187,774 bushels Corn, —— bushels Rye, and 2,785 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Has been very lightly dealt in since our last; quotations show no change of moment. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., (nominally,) $185@$185, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, since our last, within the range of from $1 90@$1 95 for Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 lb. Tar has been in slack request on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and lower on a moderate inquiry, with merchantable at 33c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 185 bbls. at 33c.@33½c., and 25 bbls., Oil pks., at 34c.

OIL CAKE—Has been quoted lower, on a restricted business. Western, in bags, quoted at $44, currency; and City at $40@$41, gold. The week's exports hence have been 16,044 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite dull to-day, and quoted lower and irregular....Refined has been quoted at the close for early delivery here at 13½c....Refined at Philadelphia closed, 13¼c. for early delivery, and deliverable by June 15, at 13½c....At Baltimore early delivery quoted at 13⅛c....Crude, in bulk, closed here at 6¾c., and in good shipping order at 10c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 9¼c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active demand, opening lower, but at the close quoted firmer for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 50; Prime Mess on private terms; quoted at $18 75, with Extra Prime at $15 37½@$15 75....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 bbls., June options, at $20 15, closing at $20 20, with July at $20 35@$20 40; and 750 bbls., August, at $20 40; closing at $20 45@$20 50.... Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for City ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been less sought after at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 30 boxes Bellies, heavy averages, at 11½c; 30,000 lb Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at unchanged rates....Bacon quiet and a shade easier; sales 200 boxes City Long Clear at 12¼c. per lb....Lard has been in light demand for early delivery, and has been quoted somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported of small lots prime Western Steam at 14¼c; 220 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; No. 1 City at 12⅜c.: 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and 175 tcs. Continent, at 14 3-16c. ⅌ lb....For forward delivery, a pretty brisk business has been reported, at advanced prices, closing firmly. Sales, 2,500 tcs., June, at 14¼c., closing at 14¼c.; 2,750 tcs., July, at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c., closing at 14 7-16c.@14½c., and 750 tcs., August, at 14 9-16c., closing at 14 9-16c.@14⅝c....Beef steady, but quiet. We quote on the basis of $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $16 for Prime Mess. $17@$18 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Extra India Mess on private terms....Beef Hams dull at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Butter Cheese, and Eggs without important change....The exports hence for European ports have been 234 pks. Pork, 1,655 pks. Beef, 3,647 pks. Bacon, 3,004 pks. Lard, 37,974 pks. Cheese, and — pks. Butter.

SEEDS—A very limited movement has been noted in all kinds, with values quoted somewhat nominal.... Clover has been inactive and weak, even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c.; State at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb....Rough Flax has been neglected; quoted nominally at $1 85@$2, from car and store.... Timothy has been attracting very little attention and has been quoted barely steady at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 60@$2 75 for small lots from store.... Calcutta Linseed has been dull, since our last, at $2 10@$2 12½, gold, ⅌ 56 lb....Rape-seed inactive at $3 25@$3 75....Canary-seed at $11 50@$12 25.

SUGARS—Raw very dull at unchanged prices; fair to good refining quoted at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales 400 hhds., (a day or two since,) reported on private terms. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Continues in moderate demand at former prices. Sales equal to 90,000 lb. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for very good to prime ⅌ lb. The week's exports have been 984 pks....Stearine has been quiet but steady, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15⅝c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 100 tcs.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 18; sales, 50 bbls. Stock here estimated at 8,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A very good demand prevails for Grain room, on berth and elevator, for early use, mostly for British ports, at generally strong and buoyant rates, though the Liverpool steamers (requiring prompt dispatch) accepted rather easier figures for prompt shipments. A fair inquiry has been noted also for Provision and Cotton room at full previous quotations. Tonnage for Petroleum and Lumber was in moderate request at late figures. Market otherwise without notable activity....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 50 tons Heavy Goods at 15s. ⅌ ton and, by steamer, 320 bales Cotton, in lots, part at 11-32d. ⅌ lb.; 26,000 bushels Wheat (including 2,000 bushels last evening) at 8½d., and 24,000 bushels (to-day) at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 350 bbls. Sugar, and 25,000 Staves on private terms; 425 pks. Beef, reported on the basis of 6s. ⅌ tierce: 100 pks. Butter, and 500 bales Hay on private terms; 2,400 pks. Bacon and Cheese, part at 35s.@40s., with an advance now claimed; 50 tons Leather at 60s. ⅌ ton; and a small lot of Tobacco, in hhds., at 35s. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 600 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 50,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tons Provisions at 25s.@30s.; 200 hhds. Tallow, and 500 hhds. Molasses at 30s.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and 20 tons Leather at 50s....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour (reported) on private terms; and 48,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ standard bushel: and, by steam, 25 tons salted Hides at 30s.; and 400 pks. Provisions on private terms; with grain room quoted at 10½d. bid, and up to 11d.@11½d. asked....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 pks. Sugar and Syrup on private terms; 100 pks. Tallow at 26s. 6d.; and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Leith or Newcastle, an Italian bark, 432 tons, hence, with Oil Cake, 22s. per ton, and £10 gratuity....For Hull, by steam, Grain room was in good request, with 10d. reported as freely bid, and up to 12d. asked....For Bristol Channel, direct, an Italian bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (rumored,) at 5s. 6d., and a brig, with 2,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Belfast, an American bark, 373 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 412 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, reported at 6s., with option of Bristol Channel, at 5s. 6d., and £10 gratuity; another, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 5s. 9d., and £10 gratuity, which rate was reported as bid at the close, with 6s. asked; two others, 554 and 512 tons, hence, each with about 3,500 quarters do. at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity; and a bark, with 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, 5s. 4½d. ....For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d., and a bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude do., from Philadelphia, rumored on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 9d ⅌ bbl. For Havre, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, and 300 tcs. Lard, on private terms: 50 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.; and 1,500 bbls. Sugar, reported at 27s. 6d....For Antwerp by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, reported at 6d. ⅌ bushel; also, a Belgian ship, with about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported as loading on owner's account....For Bremen, by steam, 150 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 900 tcs. Lard at 25s.: 700 pks. Leather and 150 pks. Beef and Bacon on private terms; 475 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. ⅌ hhd.; 400 pks. Machinery at 30s. ⅌ ton measurement, and 1,500 bbls. 8 oe-pegs on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard and 25 hhds. Tallow at 1.30 reich-marks....For the United Kingdom, direct, a brig, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at about 27s. 6d....For two ports in the Swedish Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Majorca, an American schooner, with 350,000 feet Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $16 gold....For Cagliara, Palermo, Messina, or Catania, an Italian bark, 303 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum at 4s. 3d., and 22½c....For Halifax, a British schooner, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on the basis of 25c. ⅌ bbl.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, lower, unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 94c.; No. 2 do., 90c., spot; 91½c., June; 94¼c., July; No. 3 do., 86c.@87c.; rejected, 79c.@80c. Corn in fair demand, lower, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 61½c.@61¾c., fresh; 61¼c., regular; 63¾c., June; 66⅝c., July; Rejected, 57½c.@58c.; High Mixed, 62c. Oats quiet, weak, lower; 57¼c. bid, spot; 57½c., June. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2 $1 03. Barley quiet but firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25, spot; 95c.@96c., September. Pork in fair demand, strong, higher; sales at $19 75, spot, or June, $20, July. Lard advanced, in fair demand; sales at $14 30, spot, or June; $14 55, July. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Whisky dull, nominally $1 13@$1 14. There was no afternoon call of the Board to-day. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 124,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels. Receipts by Rail—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to tide-water—Wheat, 233,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c.; Oats, 4⅜c.@4½c. to New-York. Flour steady; sales of 700 bbls. at $5@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers'; $5 75@$6 75 for Amber; $6 50@$7 25 for White; $5 50@$5 75 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 04. Corn very dull; sales, 3,000 bushels of sample lots at 66½c.@68c.; 8,000 bushels prime Dry No. 2, on private terms, about 70c. or 71c. Oats held above buyer's views; asking 70c. Rye and Barley—None here. Pork lower and quiet at $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard lower at 15½c.@16c. Highwines nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 29.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, 99¼c.; No. 2, 95¼c.; June, 95¼c.; July, 96¼c. Oats neglected, lower; No. 2, in store, 57½c. Corn demoralized, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@61c.; New, nominally, 58c. Rye dull, nominal; No. 1, in store, $1. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; No. 3 Spring, $1. Provisions steady, firmly held. Pork, $19 50. Lard—Steam-rendered, 14¼c.@14¾c. Lake Freights steadier; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 84,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 173,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 29.—Flour steady but dull; sales of 800 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 16; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. Corn-meal, $36 for Bolted; $35 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—Corn, 20,700 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels; Lumber, 1,004,000 feet. Canal shipments—Rye, 8,600 bushels; Lumber, 1,178,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Flour—Only a small order trade. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26@$1 27½; July, $1 31@$1 31½; Soft No. 2 Spring, 94c., June. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 61¼c.@62½c., cash; 61½c., June; 65½c.@66c., July. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 59½c.@60c., cash; 56½c.@58c., June. Whisky lower at $1 17. Pork dull at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard lower; Summer, 13½c.; Winter nominally 14c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; lower; Red, $1 25@$1 28. Corn dull, lower at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and steady at 67c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet; steady, unchanged, and little doing. Whisky quiet at $1 13 bid; no sales. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged; Receipts, 670 head; shipments, 250 head. Barley nominal. Butter dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 29.—Flour dull, lower; Choice, $6 75@$6 80. Corn firmer at 85c.@86c. Bran dull at $1. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c. Pork dull, lower; held at $21 for Repacked; $21 25@$21 50 for original as in weight. Corn-meal dull, lower, at $4 40. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 65½@$5 66. Gold 116.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Red, $1 12; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 20@$1 30. Corn—Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 62c.@63c. Oats—Mixed, 65c.@67c.; White, 67c. Rye, $1 18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 14½c.; Kettle, 14¾c.

DETROIT, May 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 24½; No. 1 White, $1 23¼; Amber Michigan, $1 21. Corn dull and drooping. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights—To Oswego, 5½c; to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29.—Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 20 for Hard, $2 for Yellow Dip, $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

### THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Cattle fairly active, firm, and steady; receipts, 1,000 head; stockers, $3 25@$4 75; butchers', $3 50@$5; shipping Steers, $5 25@$6 65; through Texans $3@$4 50; choice Steers, $6@$6 15; shipments, 4,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; more active and firmer; Bacon, $6 50@$6 90; heavy, $6 75@$7 25; poor lots, $6@$6 25; shipments, 9,000. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; inactive and nominal; shorn, $3 75@$5 75.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Hogs—The market is slow; Shippers', $6 37½@$7; Bacon, $7 10@$7 35; Butchers', $7 40@$7 65. Cattle in good demand; supply wholly of Texans; sales of choice through Texan Steers at $5 50; fair to good, $4@$4 75; medium, $3@$3 60; common mixed, $2 50@$2 90.

### THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 310 bales; gross, 404 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,487 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 72,499 bales.

GALVESTON, May 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 94 bales; gross, 95 bales; exports, coastwise, 353 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 32,224 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 344 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,683 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 463 bales; sales, 199 bales; stock, 11,162 bales.

MOBILE, May 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 32 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 12,653 bales.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, May 29.—A fair average business has been done, so far as the amount of sales are concerned, but the trade continues quite dull and unsatisfactory, manufacturers purchasing only for immediate wants. Fine fleeces have been in better demand, but remain without improvement. The sales have been 113,000 lb. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at from 50c. to 57c., including choice XXX Pennsylvania at 57c., but mostly XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at 52½c.@53c., and those are now outside figures for choice. XX Michigan and other fleeces have moved off slowly, and at comparatively low prices. The demand for pulled Wool has been fair and prices continue steady. Supers, ranging from 50c. to 56c., are mostly in request. California Wool has been arriving quite freely, and the stock is now increasing quite rapidly. The sales have been again large, comprising 430,000 lb. at 22c.@38c. for Spring, and 22½c.@24½c. for Fall. Some of the recent arrivals have been of a very handsome quality, and in consequence a higher range of prices has been sustained, although the market is considered easier for this description to buy, and there is more pressure to sell. Good average lots will not bring over 30c.@32c. up to 35c. for choice, and any advance on the latter rate is obtained only for fancy lots. There have been sales of Michigan at 47½c.@50c.; Western and other fleeces, 42½c.@48½c.; Combing and Delaine, 55c.@56c.; Unwashed, Combing, 42c.@50c.; Scoured, 49c.@75c.; Super X and Pulled, 37c.@51c.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**A MATCHED TEAM OF** CARRIAGE HORSES; perfectly sound; dark bays; full sixteen hands. Seen at WILLIAM DRENNAN'S stable, 7th av. and 37th st., or inquire at office of Marlborough House, 6th av. and 38th st.

**FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FAMILY COACH HORSES;** black, sixteen hands; kind and gentle; also landau, built by Binder, of Paris; can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st., until 1 o'clock, every day for one week.

## PROPOSALS.

### SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, pasteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

### FOR SALE.

#### 308,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas, embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872. (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than 160 acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 2d day of August, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD.
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials; for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1875.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until Saturday, June 19, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of any part of four hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the City of Newark, denominated "Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," deliverable July 1, 1875, at which date interest begins.

These bonds are authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved April 7, 1875, and are payable in twenty years, either coupon or registered, bearing interest at rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

For the payment of the bonds the credit and whole property of the city are pledged.

They are no addition to the bonded debt, but are issued to retire a like amount falling due July 1.

A sinking fund is established providing the means of liquidation before maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered for the best interests of the city.

Such guarantee of good faith will be required from successful bidders as the Department of Finance may determine.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned.

DANIEL W. BAKER,
Controller of the City of Newark,
No. 5 City Hall.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1875.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Department until the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered, and accepted or rejected, item by item; and this advertisement and the proposals, so far as accepted by the Secretary of State, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time, during the year, in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department.

The entire quantities of each article will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the bid or bids accepted, approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the contract.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of State, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Department of State, Washington.

The failure to comply with any order under the contract will, at the option of the Secretary of State, operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond; or the Secretary of State may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any article as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Stationery."

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM LE COUNT, Auctioneer.

**TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1 AND 2,** will sell at public auction at the late residence of Griffith Thomas, Esq., on Locust Island, opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle Harbor, Westchester County, all the valuable household furniture and oil-paintings belonging to the late Consul General J. W. Schmidt and Griffith Thomas, Esq.; also, all the large collection of rare exotic and other plants; also, the pleasure yacht LOCUST; also, "Rand's Phneumatic Gasometer," 150 burners and lamp-posts.

SALE POSITIVE!

The furniture, yacht, and gasometer will be sold on TUESDAY, June 1. The plants will be sold on WEDNESDAY, June 2. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.

For particulars apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, Esq., No. 68 Broad st., New-York;

OSCAR E. SCHMIDT, Esq., No. 22 Burling slip, New-York;

GRIFFITH THOMAS, Esq., No. 346 Broadway, New-York; or, to

WILLIAM LE COUNT, Auctioneer, No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, or Main st., New-Rochelle.

**SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS,** &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases shirts, drawers, stockings, suspenders, cotton, woolens, laces, collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention. Sale positive; dealers invited.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK,** at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Sale for account of whom it may concern, 50 shares of the Consolidated Fruit-jar Company, par 100, hypothecated.

W. J. COLE, No. 586 6th av.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.**—FOR SALE—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building, 100x40 feet, with all other necessary buildings and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., room 8, New-York.

**PARTNER WANTED**—EITHER SPECIAL OR general, who can furnish $200,000 to $300,000 on the 1st of October next, to join a gentleman in a highly respectable commercial business, where there are no book credits or bad stock carried over from one year to another, and the commissions earned should be a satisfactory return for capital invested. Communications addressed "DISRAELI," Box No. 118 *Times* Office, will be considered strictly confidential.

**$600 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD STAPLE** manufacturing business; cash sales. Apply to HIRSH & CO., No. 283 Canal st., or on the premises, No. 171 Suffolk st., third floor.

## STOVES, RANGES, &C.

**THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND** cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$15 REWARD.**—LOST, A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, between Madison and 6th avs., in 29th st. Above reward will be paid by returning the same to No. 12 East 29th st.

## FINANCIAL.

### Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the Bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each Bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders and by virtue of a special act of the legislature a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 50 Wall st. or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

AGENCY OF

### Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital....................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up....................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM,
Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK** holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

**FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET** IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, Corner Broad and Wall sts., For use of meetings, &c.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL** election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

### ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

### S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

**THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF** this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS** of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.**—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

**WANTED—RAILROAD BONDS TO EXCHANGE** for improved real estate in the City of Brooklyn. Address S. T. RICHARDS, Box No. 963 New-York Post Office.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY** S. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

**16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.**

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

### TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

*Whereas*, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

# FISK & HATCH,

**Bankers,**

***No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.***

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

# Bonds Wanted.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, 1st Ind. and Ill. Div.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, all issues.
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin, 1st.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, 1st.
New-York and Oswego Midland, 1st, 2d, and Rec. Certfs.
Central Railroad of Iowa, 1st.
Canada Southern, 1st.
Chesapeake and Ohio, 6s. and 7s.
Northern Pacifics, all issues.
Montclair Railroad of New-Jersey, 1st.
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic, 1st.
Investment Securities constantly on hand.
Orders in Stocks and Bonds promptly executed at the New-York Stock Exchange.

# H. C. Williams & Co.,

No. 49 Wall St., New-York.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH** section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote."

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 47, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK**holders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

**LOST OR MISLAID**—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. P. GREEN.

**THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST** Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

**HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND** common stock in this company are hereby notified that such of the shares as shall not have paid the assessment of $1 per share and cost, on or before May 31, will be sold as per advertisement in the *Daily Alta Californian*.

MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW**-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

**THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS,** due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

**THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, OF THE** Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

**THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN** Gas Light Company of the City of New-York, due June 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the German-American Bank.

H. R. KUMMEL, Treas.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. C. Burroughs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—CHILPERIC—By the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

STEINWAY HALL.—OLD FOLK'S CONCERT, under the management of Mrs. W. P. Corbit.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

*The up-town office of* THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily* TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Our readers cannot have failed to notice the accumulation of legal tenders in the New-York banks. According to the Saturday statement this amounted, during the past week, to an average of over sixty-one millions of dollars. This tendency of the currency to centre in New-York is one that has been in operation for a considerable time. It is contrary to what was anticipated, and shows that the "Spring trade" has not been of a character at all satisfactory so far. This tendency is accompanied by one which is especially strong in the West to surrender national bank circulation. Thus, while the aggregate issues of currency of both kinds are gradually being diminished, there is still an increase of that portion of it which is lying idle. This is a striking commentary on the theories of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and his melancholy "school," who would have us believe that what the country needs above all things is more currency. Except upon a sort of paraphrase of the homeopathic theory that "like cures like," we do not see how their theories are likely to do us any good. Entirely different measures are sure to be suggested to the Congress which meets in December.

Among the foreign nations to be represented at our Centennial Exposition, Japan certainly shows surpassing interest and liberality. It is stated that two million dollars will be expended in their portion of the Exposition; and the shrewd intelligence of the Japanese is manifested in their intention to spend a considerable sum in the transfer of desirable improvements and inventions to their own country. On the other hand, English newspapers are discussing the question of the American tariff and British reluctance to encounter its barrier. The *News* urges that it would be a shrewd blow at the theory of protection if English exhibitors would make a good showing, and invite inspection and comparison of prices. It is announced that Mr. PHILIP C. OWEN, the British Commissioner, will make a preliminary visit, and will take up his residence here next February, in order to further the interests of British exhibitors.

Very destructive fires seem to be common all over the country. Springfield, Mass., is the latest city visited, and is threatened with an extensive burning. Just when the people of that place are horrified by the disaster at the neighboring town of Holyoke, a fire seems likely to destroy the business portion of their city, and consumes a half a million dollars' worth of property. The excitement of the citizens may be surmised from the singular reports of incendiarism which are put in circulation.

By this time every year it becomes necessary to remind the authorities that the chief thoroughfares of the City need to be sprinkled with water quite as much on Sunday as any other day. The work is one for which the public pay a good round sum of money yearly, and there is no reason why it should not be performed every day. On Sunday, Fifth avenue is crowded with people on their way to and from church, and yesterday it was almost impossible to see across the road in consequence of the clouds of dust. Now, if we could suppose that all the drivers of the watering-carts went dutifully to church, we could perhaps put up with the dust, although even then men might be found to work an hour or two without violently breaking the Sabbath. The truth, of course, is that neglecting this work on Sundays is merely another of the little "steals" to which the taxpayers are subjected. We recommend the managers of the Street-cleaning Bureau not to continue it.

The earthquakes that have succeeded to famine in Asia Minor have been very severe. A dispatch puts the killed at over two thousand; and we are led to infer that, though these lives were not destroyed in any densely-populated town, several villages were ruined. That two thousand people were killed by earthquake seems nearly incredible. No such fatality from this cause has occurred, so far as we remember, since 1861, when Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, was overturned and about twelve thousand people were said to have been killed.

### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President has addressed a letter to Gen. WHITE, who presided over the recent Republican Convention in Pennsylvania. In this letter he expresses his views on the "Third-term" question with great simplicity and frankness; and we believe that his declarations will be deemed satisfactory by the people. But the persons who originally raised this cry of "Third Term" will not be satisfied with the letter—they will pick holes in it here and there; they will take out detached sentences, and twist them into a signification which they do not properly possess; they will say that the President admits that he would accept a third nomination if it were offered to him, and that he is evidently still intent upon it. And if the public think proper to condemn a man who, in the main, has served them faithfully for many years past on the strength of such attacks, then Gen. GRANT'S position will be no better than it was before he wrote this letter. To us, we must confess, it does seem that the letter ought to be accepted by all just and fair-minded men as absolutely putting an end to the whole question. It is a manly, straightforward letter, such as the President of this Republic need not be ashamed to address to the American people. He reminds them of the dignity of his office, which some of them are apt to forget. A lawyer or a word-chopper might have drawn the letter up more skillfully, and a critic might suggest the alteration of certain phrases; but it says enough for all practical purposes, and it says it in language which is at least intelligible. It ought to be accepted as a distinct denial and repudiation of all that network of intrigue and scheming for a "third term," which has been attributed to the President and his immediate friends. Whatever the Democrats may say about it, it is the duty of Republicans to treat it in good faith, and to prepare the work of 1876 without reference to even the possibility of Gen. GRANT being in the field as a candidate.

### "THE RAILROAD WAR."

It is now about four months since what is known as the "railroad war" broke out between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. We have no desire to sit in judgment on the relative merits of the companies, or to endeavor to decide which was the aggressor. Each party accuses the other of having betrayed faith; each one declares that the other alone stands in the way of an amicable and fair adjustment; each insists that the course of the other is ruinous. The two roads are unquestionably interdependent. The Baltimore and Ohio Road has no connection by rail with New-York, except in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Road; the Pennsylvania Road has partially had to rely on the Baltimore and Ohio for connections southward. There is no doubt that the permanent interests of the two roads demand harmonious action, and that neither would really prosper by the crushing out of the other.

Yet, actual community of interest did not prevent a fight of the most violent and extreme character, and there seems to be no reason to suppose that it will, in any time that can be named, bring the quarrel to an end. In the meantime, other roads are involved. Early in March it was found impossible to maintain the schedule of rates that had been agreed upon by the representatives of the Pennsylvania, the Central, and the Erie Roads, and after a little fencing, which was not openly acknowledged, all four companies embarked in fierce and obstinate competition, which is still maintained.

The time at which this contest happened to occur was certainly not a favorable one. Business of all kinds was nearly stagnant. The "Spring trade," which every one had been looking forward to with hardly less anxiety than hope, was a dream of the future which, unhappily, has not even yet become a reality. The current of shipments from the East westward was languid, and left a small margin of profit for any road to maintain a competitive contest upon. This was the moment when the managers of the four great trunk lines felt themselves called upon to commence the work of destroying each other at the great risk of destroying themselves. They control a nominal capital of nearly three hundred and fifty millions, and an actual capital of at least three hundred millions. Their main roads are two thousand eight hundred miles in length, and their branch and leased lines give them nearly as much more, so that the country served by over five thousand miles of rail is involved in this curiously ill-timed and elaborately injurious quarrel. When we reflect on the manifold and extended interests connected with these roads; when we recall how every great city on their routes is dependent upon them, and how their obscurest way station is the centre of all the business interests of the surrounding country; when we recall that a change in their rates is a modification of the price to producer or consumer of every article that is bought and sold from one end of the land to the other, we can understand how really enormous are the consequences of one of these "railroad wars."

It is a common notion that they are of benefit to the community, and that the lower the rates can be found the better for the country. But nothing could be a more unfortunate error. There is, of course, a temporary advantage to a few; but the general effect, as we have previously taken occasion to point out, is to derange calculations and to paralyze trade. Activity of a certain kind is momentarily stimulated, but the principal result is uncertainty in an aggravated form, and uncertainty, though it stimulates trade-gambling, interferes in the most serious manner with legitimate trade. All trade of this latter character, and most trade that is in the long run profitable, depends upon the operation, without material interruption, of the law of supply and demand. But what steadiness can there be of this sort when railroad rates—one of the most important elements in prices—fluctuate twenty or thirty per cent. in a few days? The dealers who might be tempted to base calculations on a break-down in freights know not how soon they may go lower, nor, on the other hand, at what moment they may be sprung back to the old figures. Only temporary and very speculative transactions can be entered into under these circumstances, and general trade is hurt, not helped.

In the meantime the great railroad properties are necessarily severe sufferers. How far they are so may be judged from the fate of the Erie Road, which, having the least to fall back upon, succumbed soonest. We do not mean to suggest that a like fate awaits any of the other competitors; but they are, nevertheless, losing heavily. Mr. GARRETT, we believe, wishes it to be understood that his road can "stand it" longer than any of the others. It may be so. It has a large surplus, accumulated from grasping local rates, and skillful and prudent "financiering;" but, though its losses may be relatively less, they are positively very large. How long, then, is this "war," which is so destructive to all interests directly or indirectly involved, to continue?

### THE GOSPEL OF LOVE.

Those of our readers who happened to notice the report of Mr. BEECHER'S last Friday evening "talk" to his congregation, were no doubt struck by some of the doctrines laid down by the eminent preacher. Not that these doctrines were proclaimed on Friday last for the first time—on the contrary, they form the very foundation of the "school" which Mr. BEECHER has established. He himself boasts of them as his distinctive doctrines—those which he has always preached, and always intends to preach, and with which he wishes to be identified. They may be summed up in this formula—that there is nothing in the Christian religion but love. As Mr. BEECHER interpreted it recently in his church, in a passage which to the common eye of the layman looks so blasphemous that we hesitate to quote it, he would, if brought up for judgment at the last day, turn to GOD and say, "I have loved Thee; now damn me if Thou canst!" The doctrine which he preaches could not be presented in a more startling—we might almost venture to say a more shocking—form. If a man love GOD, all sins will be forgiven to him. In fact, if his love is sufficiently great, it would be wrong to mention sin in connection with his actions, for in the eye of his Maker he has done no wrong. He may live any sort of life he pleases, but so long as he can boast of his "love" at last, he may cry out, "Now damn me if Thou canst."

No doubt this is a more attractive religion to many minds than that which was taught in Judea eighteen hundred years ago, or than the still older records of GOD'S doings toward man which are handed down to us from a much more remote period. It suits some of our modern ideas—it may be thought in harmony with the "progress of the age," especially in relation to the intercourse between the sexes. But there cannot be the faintest possibility of doubt that it is not the religion of the Bible. We may like it or we may not, but what we find disclosed there is a somewhat rigorous system of rewards and punishments, in which the latter occupy quite as prominent a place as the former. That a man's actions, if they be evil, will inevitably be attended with terrible consequences; that no violation of GOD'S laws will go unpunished, especially if it is persisted in in the face of light and knowledge—these are principles which are part of the very framework of the Christian religion. They do not, indeed, compose the whole fabric; but they have been welded into it by the hand of the Divine Founder, and cannot be removed now by any priest or preacher, no matter how gifted or popular he may be. Christianity is not all love. Retribution and even vengeance are also a part of it. This view may not be acceptable to the "independent" spirit of the age, but it is true. There was once a preacher greater than Mr. BEECHER, as Mr. BEECHER would possibly admit, and he wrote: "For if we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." Lest some one in Brooklyn should suppose that we have invented this doctrine, we will mention that the words are those of ST. PAUL.

The effect of preaching a religion of love, unaccompanied by fears of punishment or judgment, has been sufficiently shown in many directions during the past few years. Mr. BEECHER may have the wisdom to keep his doctrines in their proper limits, but of those who hear him there are many who go away believing that it matters very little how they live here—that if they "love GOD" they may do as they like toward man. Hence, newspapers and lecturers have openly contended that human law has no right to interfere as between the sexes—that all such questions should be left to be settled by the consciences of the individuals concerned. One witness, even on this very Beecher trial, did not hesitate to confess these opinions. All rules or observances required by law or society with reference to marriage and kindred subjects are denounced as unjust and oppressive, and therefore deserving only to be resisted. No restraint is to be placed on the passions. Let every man (and woman) do what is right in his (and her) own eyes. Now, when this theory is carried into practice, the eternal laws will by some process or other, not always entirely clear to mortal eyes, vindicate themselves. They refuse to be adapted to the new forms of religion which man invents for himself from time to time, and which he constructs to fit in with his own inclinations and passions. And it is a fact which must strike the holders of the belief in the "no restraint" theory as especially strange, that such sins as adultery seem to be visited with exemplary severity, even in this world. Account for it how we may, it is a fact, which the experience of most elderly or middle-aged men will bear out, that deliberate wrong-doing of this kind is followed by terrible penalties, sometimes falling upon the woman, sometimes on the man, and on *both* more frequently than many persons suppose. There may be exceptions, but they are not common—and who knows the secret history even of them? It is not the doctrine that all is forgiven to love which explains the history of man in this world. The more one watches the course of events which fall under his own observation, limited as it may be, the more he will be disposed, not to pursue his own path with careless security, or to imagine that he is less frail than other men, but to go on in fear and trembling, as one who knows not at what moment he too may be caught in the unseen snare, and feeling but too well the dire necessity of that simple prayer, "Lead us not into temptation."

### THE WARDS OF THE NATION.

There is now going on at Washington what is styled—in diplomatic language possibly—a negotiation between the United States, and the chiefs or principal persons of the Indians recognized as having a right to the reservation in which the Black Hills are situated. RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, and other Indians of picturesque names, are supposed to be one of the equal parties to this negotiation; and we again call attention to the attitude of our Government toward these Indians, as an illustration of our method of dealing with these so-called wards of the nation.

So far as negotiating for a sale of the Black Hills country is concerned, it is evident these Indians did not come to Washington of their own accord, although, no doubt, they like well enough to visit the National Capital. The Secretary of the Interior, not the Indians, moved in this matter, and behind the Secretary were various persons, official and unofficial, from the States and Territories more immediately affected by the reports of gold deposits in the Black Hills. Theoretically the Indians are the rightful possessors of that country by a title as perfect as that of Mexico to the territory across the Rio Grande; and we have made treaties with them upon the theory that they are an independent and sovereign people, as much so as the people of Mexico. Following up this theory, there is no more propriety in summoning these chiefs to Washington, and really by force bringing them there—for they understand that an invitation from the United States is a command—than there would be in summoning the President of Mexico there in a similar way and for a similar purpose. In fact, however, this pretense that they are a sovereign people deceives nobody, its only use, if it has any use whatever, being to keep up the monstrous imposition in every way practiced upon these helpless Indians.

All the talk now going on has little significance except to show that the solemnity of dealing with these Indians as though they possessed any rights, as tribes or individuals, is the most evident farce, ending, however, we are sorry to say, often in the ugliest tragedy. The United States make the trade, or treaty, or whatever the result of the negotiation is called, and the Indian, as a matter of course, is obliged to assent to it; if persuasion or management does not secure his approval, what practically amounts to force, or what in law is known as duress, is resorted to. They have just the same freedom of choice, in fact, that a slave has; that is, none at all. The United States are the master, while the Indian, powerless as an independent power, has not for his defense the protection of the Constitution or the rights of a citizen. He is not a foreigner; he is not regarded as a citizen; he only holds that nondescript relation which, for want of a better name we suppose, has been called the "ward of the nation." Unhappily for the poor ward, our guardianship has been one from whose absolute power there has been no escape, and from which there has been no appeal except to a public opinion that has generally slept quietly while the Indians were robbed and exasperated to savage violence, and has then found a moment of wakefulness sufficient to curse the savage who stands in the way of the march of white civilization.

The reports from Washington show, in a sad way, this melancholy condition of the Indian. RED CLOUD evidently doubts whether he has any friends. He came thinking to appeal directly to the President, and doubting every one else. He distrusts the Government interpreters. He complains of his rations alike at Washington and on the reservation. He has brought with him, and seems to listen to the advice of, white men who have traded and lived among the Indians. He says the Secretary and Commissioner have not kept their word. He is losing what little faith he ever had in treaties. He sees his own weakness, yet he knows enough of what ought to be his rights, to make no haste in surrendering them. Yet he, like all other Indians, is practically friendless and helpless. On the frontier, between the settlers and the adventurers, closing in on them alike from the West and the East, and with the treatment they are sure to receive from the Government, the Indians might as well be between the upper and nether mill-stones. They are sure to be ground to powder. The trader is no more their friend than the agent; they are both interested in the Indian to the extent of what they can make out of him, and neither cares for him beyond that.

The difficulty is and has been that the Indian has always and everywhere been compelled to surrender every desirable place he has occupied to the white man. He has not had the art, the wit, or the power to resist these aggressions. If, instead of driving him before civilization, and keeping him in contact with only the worst phases of it, he had been left to his possessions, and his rights had been protected, like white men's rights, by statutes and the courts, he might have been as inoffensive as the Indians in New-York or Canada. It is possible the red man would not, even then, have survived; the peaceful influences of civilization might have proved too strong for a race which consisted for generations of only warriors and hunters. But we might have escaped the reproach which impartial history must now cast upon us, that we have really destroyed a people powerless to resist us, and whom every sentiment of humanity and every feeling of national pride commanded us to protect.

### A NEW-YORK NEED.

Remarking a day or two since upon the great increase, of late, in the number of restaurants in all parts of the City, and pointing out the causes and the effects of the increase, we were yet obliged to leave one important part of our subject unnoticed. And this is, that with all the variety of grade in the restaurants which have broken forth so suddenly, there still remains a great want in this direction which is almost entirely unprovided for. This need, although it divides itself into two branches, is really of one kind; it is for places of public refreshment and entertainment, call them restaurants, eating-houses, refreshment-rooms, or what you like, in which there will be found comfort, including fresh air, cleanliness, a cheerful aspect, and simple food and drink at a moderate price. The existing restaurants are nearly all of two classes; the very best, at which dinners and excellent dishes are served, of which DELMONICO'S is and has been for years a perfect example; and places of more or less attractiveness to which men rush in herds to eat as much as they can in as short a time as possible. We leave out of consideration the numerous variety of which the "restauration and lager beer saloon" is the type. But at all of those to which we have referred there is an effort at presenting a very varied bill of fare; and in all there is a bar, upon the sales from which the proprietors depend in a great measure for their profits. None of them, except DELMONICO'S and one or two hotel restaurants, are at all attractive, or even cheerful, in their appearance. Those which are cheap are almost invariably the other thing. To enter one of these latter feeding-places is to have one's appetite diminished in a not very agreeable or satisfying way before one is well seated at table. The oleaginous atmosphere, the indescribable but unmistakable smell, the variegated table-cloth, the warm, sodden scrap of napkin, the sticky knives and forks, combine to test the resisting power of the strongest digestion.

Ladies, even of the most unaffected simplicity of taste and habits, cannot go into these second and third rate places. And yet there are daily thousands of women who find themselves in the streets of New-York hungry and thirsty, and also weary, and who would like of all things to find within a quarter of a mile of them some place where they could have a sandwich, a boiled egg, a plate of soup, or something equally simple, with a cup of good tea served to them quickly, neatly, and cheaply, in an airy, clean room, with clean tables and comfortable seats. They do not want an expensive luncheon; they do not want even the confectioner's sweet things; nor do they want to sit at a counter in a row, and feed as if they were eating from a trough, or to stand up, as they are obliged to do in one place much frequented by them, while they munch their dry sandwich and mustard. They need rest as well as food and drink. They want to stay in quiet for ten or fifteen minutes—they have not more time to spare—and to do that in a room pleasant, or at least not offensive, to their senses. They don't ask for fine carpets or fine furniture, frescoing or gilding—only cleanliness, pure air, good, simple food and drink, civility and cheapness. They would be content with the plainest furniture and surroundings, even were they asked to sit at oaken tables in rush-bottom chairs, if they were only clean and comfortable and cheap.

Cheapness is essential to the sort of restaurant the need of which we are pointing out; for the ladies, on whose part we are speaking, although they have delicate senses have not as a whole very well filled purses; and even of those of them who are richly provided in this way, we will say, to their credit, that they are not much given to wasting their money upon the pleasures of the table for merely their own satisfaction. There is another qualification—negative in its kind—which the needed restaurants must have; they must not only be without bars, but they must not sell spirits and wine even at their tables. There must be nothing which would attract the ordinary crowd of male restaurant haunters; but, on the contrary, everything that would keep them away; although, of course, nothing forbidding to male visitors of other tastes and habits, and no attempt to discourage their patronage. Is the sort of place that we have suggested impossible in New-York? We do not believe that it is so. The "Dairies" which have been set up within the last few years do not supply the need. They are all for men, and they are all, or almost all, down town; and besides, as our fair readers will know if they were ever in a "Dairy," that is not at all the sort of thing of which we have been sketching the model for their benefit. We believe that restaurants of the kind that we have indicated would be welcomed almost as a blessing by thousands of women; and therefore that those who established them, and kept them up clean, cheerful, airy, well supplied with a few simple viands, at moderate prices, would make fair and ready profits, if not sudden and large fortunes. There is no surer way to get money than to feed people as they want to be fed; and here is a great and widely-felt necessity to be supplied.

### CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

There has just closed at Richmond, Va., an annual convention of one of the most important organizations for Christian labor. It was a meeting of delegates representing more than five hundred Young Men's Christian Associations, scattered throughout the United States and the British Provinces. It was the first convention of the kind which has been held in the South since the beginning of the late civil war. It was thought that the calling of the delegates to meet at Richmond would not only have a good effect in quickening the interest of the Southern members of this organization, but in bringing into agreeable relations a great many representative men from sections of the Union between which the best feeling ought to exist. The good people of Richmond seem to have honored the traditional hospitality of Old Virginia; they made such abundant provision for the assembled guests, that many more than the four or five hundred delegates present might have been received and taken care of. The occasion was evidently an enthusiastic one; the convention was unusually fully attended, and the peculiar circumstances of its meeting very naturally suggested a great deal that was calculated to awaken generous feeling. Judge ROBERT OULD, a well-known citizen of Virginia, gave an address of welcome to the delegates, and his speech certainly bears testimony to the pleasant feeling with which the convention opened. If there is a community of interest in any work in which the people of the North and South are engaged, it is certainly that of these Christian Associations.

As we have said, this organization is international in character. It is practically a modern invention, but its branches are found in nearly every Protestant State in the world. At the Richmond Convention were delegates from every division of this Republic and the Dominion of Canada, and communications were received from various foreign branches, including one in Yokohama, Japan. The growth of this organization in the United States has been one of the marvels of the times. From a feeble institution, suspiciously regarded by some Christian Pastors, and content to wait until years of experiment had proved its usefulness, the Young Men's Christian Association has become one of the most powerful and vigorously-conducted departments of work in the Protestant Church. It embraces every evangelical denomination; provides a rallying point for earnest men of a great variety of creeds, and in multitudes of instances has showed itself a valuable auxiliary to organizations which are ecclesiastical in form. Originally it was thought by some good men that the Christian Association would weaken the usefulness of neighboring churches by drawing from them the material upon which they relied for what may be called home missionary work. But years of trial have showed that this was a misapprehension; and we believe that the institution is everywhere regarded with that confidence and esteem which its successful labors have won for it.

One of the primary objects of the association is to provide a head-quarters for young men who are strangers and visitors in towns and cities. What, with attractive rooms, cheerful companionship, and wholesome reading-matter, these places have undoubtedly been highly useful to the throngs of young men who are constantly drifting in and out of our larger communities. There is no possible substitute for a well-ordered Christian home; the best are poor imitations, but the good influences of these homes established by the Christian Associations have been abundantly attested. Protestantism has been said to lack a certain aggressiveness which has prompted some other religious bodies to push out and extend their influence. Whether this criticism is well-founded or not, it certainly cannot be brought against the Christian Association. We hear of its activity in all directions, and, having built a noble edifice, furnished it, and made it ready for guests, the working members are found going about to invite in strangers, visit the sick and poor, carry comfort to prisons, and find those opportunities for doing good which are among the highest duties of humanity.

To a thoughtful man, one of the most attractive characteristics of this organization is its unsectarianism. It must needs be, we suppose, that denominations and sects shall exist; not until men are alike in temperament and disposition shall we see that universal ecclesiastical body of which some people fondly dream. But Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and the numberless subdivisions of the Protestant Church may come together in the unity of the association. Such a union, if it does not hasten the coming of that universal church of which we have spoken, must remove the causes of distrust, jealousy, and suspicion which even our good Christian people do entertain for each other's sects. After all, acquaintance among men helps to a good understanding. The desirable results which will undoubtedly flow from the meeting of Northeners and Southerners at Richmond, may be taken as a fair illustration of what is accomplished on a larger scale by the association among the Protestant Churches of the whole continent.

### AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will appear at Wallack's to-night in their new play, called "The Donovans." At Booth's Theatre, "Camille" will be performed, with Miss Morris and Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., in the leading rôles. At the Lyceum, the Soldene Company will enter upon a farewell engagement, and will interpret "Chilpéric." At the Bowery Theatre, "The Seven Dwarfs" are to be revived.

FALL PROSPECTS.

A dispatch has been received in this City announcing the engagement of Mme. Titiens for America, by Mr. Max Strakosch. Although the source of the dispatch is by no means trustworthy, we are inclined, in this instance, to credit the intelligence.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. J. A. Cave, the new manager of the Alhambra Theatre, has inaugurated his rule by the production, on a scale of great splendor, of Hervé's opera bouffe "Chilperic." The libretto has been rewritten by Mr. Farnie. Additional music has been written for the occasion by M. Hervé; some very charming scenery has been painted by Mr. Albert Callcott, and the dresses are models of that which is brilliant. To give due effect to the bouffe the Alhambra company has been strengthened by the engagement of a Miss Adelaide Newton and Miss Kathrine Munroe. In addition, Mr. Charles Lyall, so well known for his clever delineations of burlesque character at the Gaiety, comes to strengthen the male parts.

At the Variétés, a one-act vaudeville, or quasi revue, by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, and entitled "Le Passage de Vénus," has been produced. A great laugh is gained at the sight of an unfortunate professor of transcendent astronomy who addresses a lecture on the passage of Venus to a single auditor—the door-keeper of the lecture hall. Every time he says "Gentlemen," the habitués of the Variétés rock in their seats with laughter. It is explained that the door-keeper is paid by the hour to listen to the lecture, and the clever acting of the two causes the greatest merriment. There is also a digression when a prying American family enter the lecture-room, peer round, examine the lecturing pulpit, the lecturer, and his books, with opera glasses, and within a few inches of the astronomical nose, seat themselves, eat a bun each and go out without saying a word.

### THE INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

RED CLOUD'S STATEMENT ON FRIDAY UNSATISFACTORY TO THE OTHER CHIEFS—THE QUARREL BETWEEN AGENT SAVILLE AND PROF. MARSH—AN EXPLANATION FROM RED CLOUD EXPECTED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The conference at the Interior Department on Friday with Red Cloud, and a few other Sioux, has caused some feeling among the Indians against Red Cloud, who was the orator upon that occasion. They say Red Cloud, instead of boldly stating his grievances against the agent, hesitated and gave equivocal or wrong answers. Yesterday Red Cloud said in explanation that he was confused by the cross-examination to which he was subjected, and that some of his replies are not what they should have been, particularly those relating to the poor cattle shown Prof. Marsh and Gen. Bradley, which he insists were accepted and subsequently issued by agent Saville. Spotted Tail is particularly provoked with Red Cloud for not improving his opportunity of making known the imposition practiced on the Indians, and when his turn comes to make a statement of how they are treated by the agents he promises to speak out plainly. He was so much excited on Friday by Red Cloud's uncertain replies concerning the quality of the rations issued, that he interjected into the conversation the exclamation, "All the supplies I have received since the agency was established to the present time have been bad." The only part of Red Cloud's performance on Friday that is satisfactory to the Indians is the bitter invective against Saville and his demand for another agent. To-morrow there will be a grand council at the department, when a reply is expected to be made to the proposition of Secretary Delano to cede the Black Hills. There is a great deal of confusing contradiction relative to the affairs at the agency, and the difficulty in ascertaining the truth is increased by the nature of the contest between Prof. Marsh and Agent Saville, in which are involved many personal and political interests. From Red Cloud's statements on Friday it seemed to be clear that he had formerly deceived Mr. Marsh, or he was not then telling the truth. Those who are most interested in sustaining the truth of the representations made by Mr. Marsh, intimate that whisky influenced Red Cloud on Friday, and that he will rise to a personal explanation to-morrow. There can be nothing clearer than the duty of the Government to investigate the affairs of the agency thoroughly, and probably it would be best to send a new agent, even if Saville should be completely vindicated of the charges against him. For whatever reason, it is clear he has not that control of the Indians and influence with them which an agent at that post must have to be useful.

### THE STATUE OF "THE FALCONER."

Among the few really artistic statues that have been placed in the Central Park is that of "The Falconer," the work of Mr. George Simonds, of Rome, a young English sculptor, which has recently been presented to the Park Commissioners and the citizens of New-York, by Mr. George Kemp, of this City. Mr. Kemp had some difficulty in obtaining from the Park Commissioners what he deemed a suitable location for the statue, and we certainly do not think that the site on which it now stands is by any means the best that could have been chosen. Conspicuous enough it certainly is, but it stands so far above the line of sight of the spectators beneath, that all the details, and even the expression of the face, are entirely lost. The rock on which the statue is perched is at least twenty feet above the roadway leading around the south end of the lake; and to this height must be added the granite pedestal, which is said to be six feet. The statue itself is twelve feet in height. The figure represents a young falconer in the costume of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The bird is perched on his left hand, and, with out-spread wings, is about to take flight, the leash, however, being as yet firmly held. In the right hand is the hood which has just been removed from the bird's head. The man's figure rests almost entirely on the right foot, and is well-balanced and gracefully posed. The head is thrown back and the face raised toward the bird that is about to soar away skyward. The attitude of the figure certainly expresses all the eager anticipation and interest that a keen hunter may be supposed to feel at so exciting a moment; but the upturned face is a blank so far as the spectator beneath is able to see. The statue should most certainly have been placed at least fifteen feet lower than it is.

The casting, which was executed by the late Prof. Clemente Papi, of Florence, remains as it was turned out from the foundry, having received no subsequent tooling. The pedestal, which is quite plain, is of Quincy granite. There are, we believe, one or two other works of Mr. Simonds in this City, one of which is in the possession of Mr. Marshal O. Roberts.

### THE SOUTH AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Southern papers are beginning to give utterance to hopes that the celebration of the Centennial will restore good feeling. The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald*, a Democratic paper, for example says:

"Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is to be Master of Ceremonies at the Fourth of July Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. The year of jubilee is indeed coming, and before we are through with the Centennial celebrations the animosities of the war will be practically blotted out."

And the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, also a Democratic journal, thus refers to the same matter:

"The Philadelphia Centennial Commission has chosen L. Q. C. Lamar and Charles Francis Adams as chief orators, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston as Master of Ceremonies. When it is remembered that Col. Lamar was one of the ringleaders of the 'rebellion,' and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston commanded the Confederate forces at the first battle of Manassas and the great left centre during most of the war, these appointments receive their proper appreciation. It is now nearly certain that the few lingering animosities engendered by that struggle between the North and the South will be forever buried by the Philadelphia Centennial. Let them go. They are nothing but revenges, condemned and specially denounced by Heaven."

### THE SUGGESTED IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. WESTON.

Following is the complete article in the Concord *Monitor*, the leading Republican paper in New-Hampshire, calling for the impeachment of the Governor of the State for his action in counting in the Democratic Senators:

"Gov. Weston, having committed an act of gross usurpation, must not be permitted to escape the penalty for his crime. He must be impeached. It is a mistake to suppose this cannot be done after his term of office expires. The House can present articles of impeachment for maladministration while in office, the Senate can try, and a majority vote of that body will convict him, and the penalty, 'disqualification to hold or to enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit under this State,' can be enforced. Weston's maladministration is a thousand times more flagrant than that charged against Andrew Johnson, and the safety and perpetuity of free government demand that he be impeached, and the full penalty for his flagitious crime be enforced."

### WILL OF ALBERT FEARING.

Hon. Albert Fearing, of Boston, by his will left to the Children's Mission to the children of the destitute in Boston ten shares of the capital stock of the Lawrence Duck Company, the par value of each share being $1,000; to the Children's Hospital, ten shares of the same stock; Home for Aged Men, five shares of said stock; Massachusetts Bible Society, five shares of said stock; Washington Home, five shares of said stock; to the Hingham Public Library, $10,000; to seven Protestant religious societies of Hingham, $1,000 each, the income of which is to be applied for the support of the poor. About $90,000 is distributed in legacies among his relatives and friends, including gifts of $1,000 each to Rev. Calvin Lincoln and Rev. Chandler Robbins, and the remainder of the estate is to be held in trust for the benefit of the children of the destitute and the Children's Mission.

### A JAPANESE IDEA OF CIVILIZATION.

A Japanese paper, the *Choya Shimbun*, attempts to express its idea of civilization, and thus defines the word:

"The Europeans and Americans are enlightened people and do not without cause call us semi-civilized. But what is the meaning of civilization? It surely is not limited to the possession of fine houses, fine dresses, and to sumptuous living. It is not confined to a flourishing state of the arts, of manufactures or machinery. It means an advance in knowledge and politics, a reverence for religion, the proper estimation of good character, and the observance of good customs."

# THE SOLDIER DEAD.

## DECORATION OF THE GRAVES.

### SERVICES AT GREEN-WOOD, TRINITY, CYPRESS HILLS, CALVARY, AND OTHER CEMETERIES—DECORATION OF THE LINCOLN AND WORTH MONUMENTS—FLOWERS STREWN UPON THE GRAVE OF FARRAGUT—TRIBUTES TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN—THE DAY IN OTHER CITIES.

To-day will be generally marked throughout the country by the decoration of soldiers' graves. The public schools, law courts, and Stock and Produce Exchanges in this City will all be closed, and the ceremony of strewing flowers upon the graves of those who fell in defense of their country will take place at Green-Wood, Cypress Hills, Calvary, Trinity, and other cemeteries. The grave of Gen. Phil. Kearny and others in Trinity Churchyard, the monument of President Lincoln in Union Square, and the Worth Monument will also receive attention. In the evening memorial services will be held in the Academy of Music. Yesterday the grave of Admiral Farragut, in Woodlawn Cemetery, and the monument of President Lincoln, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were decorated. The graves of soldiers in the Lutheran Cemetery, on Long Island, were also strewn with flowers.

The graves of the Union dead at Louisville, Ky., were decorated on Saturday. The principal feature of the ceremony was an address by Secretary Bristow.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

### DECORATION OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT IN PROSPECT PARK—THE ORATION OF THE DAY.

The ceremonies attendant upon the decoration of the Lincoln Monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the local divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic. Four posts participated, viz.: Thadford Post, No. 3, W. N. Owen, Commander; Rankin Post, No. 10, J. A. Sims, Commander; Frank Head Post, No. 16, F. R. Jaschke, commanding; and Post Mallory, No. 84, under the command of James S. Farley. Fully 500 members of the order were present, all wearing the insignia of the Grand Army, and bearing appropriate floral offerings. Outside of the line thus formed were ranged the Sunday-schools of the Hanson Place Baptist Church and of several other societies, to the number of 1,000. An immense crowd of spectators assembled to witness the ceremonies. In the centre of the circle thus formed, and in close proximity to the monument, was the platform, occupied by Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Chairman of the meeting, Mayor Hunter, Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, the officiating clergyman, and the several members of the Committee of Arrangements. The weather, although warm, was not oppressive. At 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who briefly stated the object of the gathering, and introduced Rev. Dr. Fulton, who offered an appropriate prayer, alluding to the circumstances connected with the public life and the death of Mr. Lincoln, and enforcing the lesson of patriotism and self-sacrifice with which the career of the martyr President was fraught. After the singing of the hymn "America," by the united Sunday-schools, the orator of the day, James Tanner, was introduced. The world, he said, could point to no nobler or more complete figure than that of Lincoln. In the instance before them, art and opulence had united to furnish a statue of the great departed, but the loving hearts of his countrymen had placed him on a higher pedestal than bronze or marble could ever hope to attain. Much in his life had been unjustly criticised, but the stroke which laid him low had disclosed the moral beauty of a character which would last as long as the American Republic. From the hour when the shot of the assassin echoed throughout Christendom, and startled civilization from its repose, the memory of Lincoln had more and more entwined itself in the hearts of the people. In an age like this, when presumptuous mediocrity was too apt to reap the reward of modest worth, the example of the first man of his time, sprung from the ranks of the humblest, self-taught and self-educated, was a heritage of cheer to the honest and deserving which would last when the gilded shams and frauds of to-day were exploded and forgotten. The speaker closed by an eloquent appeal to his auditors to cherish the lesson of the day and its surroundings, and emulate the virtues of the illustrious dead.

The Doxology was then sung by the choir and audience, after which the work of decoration was commenced. A magnificent wreath of lilies, immortelles, and laurel, the gift of Mr. Frank P. Jones, of No. 160 Livingston street, was placed upon the brow of the statue, and festoons of evergreen and immortelles draped about the shoulders and arms. The different designs on the base were also hung with garlands of white and green. The ground for several yards around the base of the statue was covered with a thick bed of moss, upon which the comrades and others deposited their floral offerings as they filed past. At 5:30 the work was complete, and the throng dispersed. The order preserved throughout was excellent, a squad of 100 policemen, headed by Superintendent Folk and Capt. Campbell, being present during the proceedings.

## ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S GRAVE.

### BEAUTIFUL DECORATION CEREMONIES AT SUNRISE IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY—ORATION BY JOHN OAKEY—MRS. FARRAGUT'S TRIBUTE.

At a recent convention of the Grand Army Posts of Brooklyn it was decided that the decoration of Admiral Farragut's grave this year would be inexpedient. This conclusion was, under the circumstances, justifiable, as Woodlawn is one of the most inaccessible cemeteries in the neighborhood of New-York, and to reach it from Brooklyn is a tiresome, troublesome, and, withal, expensive task. A large minority, however, were dissatisfied with the decision of the convention. They had so long strewn the tomb of the old Admiral with floral tributes that they had come to believe that this was their first duty. Post Rankin was the first in the field, and an arrangement was soon made, which proved satisfactory to those members of other posts who favored the omission of the formal pilgrimage to Woodlawn. It was decided that the ceremony should take place on Sunday, so that it should not subtract from the regular celebration of the day. The co-operation of Col. Broome, of the Navy-yard, was also assured. In accordance with the programme adopted by the Executive Committee, of which Capt. Judson A. Lewis was Chairman, and which comprised Gens. Slocum, Fowler, Woodford, Gates, Jourdan, Tracy, and Steinmetz, and Cols. Sprague, De Bevoise, Farley, Schnrig, Allen, and Adams, delegations from the various posts, including Post Farragut, of Paterson, N. J., assembled at midnight on Saturday at the War Veterans' Union Club Rooms, at Court and Joralemon streets, to the number of about 400. A half hour later line was formed, and the procession started for the Marine Barracks, headed by Cortina's Band. The march through the silent streets was occasionally enlivened by snatches of song, such as "John Brown's Body," "Tramp, Tramp," and "Marching Through Georgia." At the barracks they were joined by a large delegation of citizens accompanied by a great number of ladies. At 2 o'clock the party embarked from the Navy-yard wharf upon the steamer Neversink. The boat, though a large one, was uncomfortably crowded. Four companies of marines, under the command of Col. Broome, embarked upon the steamer Grant at the same time. After a pleasant sail of forty-five minutes the party was landed at Motthaven. Here a train of fifteen cars was in waiting for them. Woodlawn Station was reached just as day was breaking. The party were considerably astonished upon finding here a vast crowd awaiting their arrival. As before, a large proportion were ladies, with bouquets and wreaths of flowers. Five companies of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G., Col. Underhill, and the Veteran Association of East Chester, numbering 100 men, under the command of Col. J. G. Fay, were also present. The crowd was so great that some time elapsed before anything like a procession could be organized. The line, led by the Twenty-seventh Regiment, then marched through the cemetery to the grave of the Admiral, the bands playing funeral marches. The Marines and the National Guards were formed in an extended circle around the monument, inside of which were ranged the organized participants in the ceremony. Up to this time the morning had been a gloomy and threatening one, but when the sun rose the clouds dispersed. Just as its beams, straggling through the foliage of the oaks which environ the spot, rested upon the marble shaft the exercises began. After a dirge had been played by the band, "The Story" was sung by the Glee Club of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, to the tune of "Integer Vitæ." Rev. Matthew Hale Smith then delivered a prayer. He was followed by John Oakey, the orator of the day, who briefly addressed the assemblage upon the life of Farragut and the examples of patriotism and valor he bequeathed us. "Remember," he said, "the example set us a few days ago at Memphis, when the ex-Confederates and the ex-Federals carried their tattered battle-flags through the streets of the city, and jointly decorated the graves of their dead comrades. Bring fairest flowers for friend and foe." During his address Mr. Oakey recited, by request of Mrs. Farragut, the following poem; written by J. W. Bryce, late of the United States Navy:

His was the daring of the old Viking,
A courage constant, confident, sublime,
Which knew no obstacle of tide or time.
He deemed it but a light or common thing,
When the wild waves aloft their crests would fling,
And through the darkness came the awful roar
Of hungry breakers on the dread lee shore—
While sailors heard the death bell's warning chime,
Calm and unmoved his watchful post to keep,
And guide his bark in safety o'er the deep.

When furious raged the battle's thunder storm,
And the fierce hurtling death-bolts shrieked aloud,
The gallant fleet wrapp'd in a sulph'rous shroud—
High borne aloft was seen his manl. form,
While played around his head the lightning warm,
As bravely he surveyed the scene afar,
To mark the daring foeman's plan of war—
Piercing with eagle eye the lurid cloud.
Then rang his voice, as clarion, loud and free,
To guide the fight, and herald victory.

Gentle, as brave of heart—"tender and true"—
Not Douglass had a more chivalrous soul—
More clear and prompt 'neath duty's high control;
No thought of low ambition's wiles he knew;
Cast in the old heroic mold, how few
Who tread the ever toilsome paths of fame
Have left to future times as bright a name,
Or won so high a place on honor's roll,
For men, while noble deeds have blazoury
May ne'er forget the Bayard of the Sea.

He concluded by exhorting his hearers to worthily appreciate the blessings and privileges which they enjoyed, and "to preserve intact the sacred legacy of freedom, received by us from our fathers, and transmit the precious boon to our children and our children's children."

After the reading of a poem (written by Hon. A. M. W. Ball) by Dr. J. L. Farley, the grave was strewn with flowers. The principal floral contributions were a large anchor, the gift of Post Farragut, of Paterson, a star composed of tuberoses, and violets from Mrs. Farragut, and a shield, the gift of naval officers.

Mrs. Farragut was not present at the decoration of the grave and monument, but she, with her son, visited the cemetery later in the day. The ceremony was concluded by the firing of a salute by the Marines. The party returned as they came, and reached the Navy-yard at 7:30 o'clock.

## MINOR DECORATIONS YESTERDAY.

The posts of Williamsburg, assisted by Posts Louis M. Hamilton, of East New-York, and Dahlgren, of this City, decorated yesterday the graves of the Union dead in Calvary and Lutheran Cemeteries. At the former Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, of Saints Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, conducted the services and made a few remarks, urging the burial of all the issues arising from the rebellion.

At Lutheran Cemetery the regular ceremonies of the Grand Army were carried out, under direction of Charles Herbert. A large number of spectators were in both cemeteries, and, after the ceremonies were concluded, assisted in planting the flowers on the graves.

## THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

### FORMATION OF THE LINE AND THE ASSIGNMENTS OF THE VARIOUS POSTS.

The formation of the line of parade on Decoration Day will be as follows: The First Division, Alfred Wagstaff, Marshal, will form on Fourteenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue. A section of Police will head the procession, followed by the Grand Marshal and staff, Governor's Island Band, General, Field and Staff officers of the N. G. S. N. Y., battalion First Regiment, Company H. Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., Skidmore Guards, Veteran Guards, Continental Guards, Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York, and invited guests. The Second Division, Samuel Meines, Marshal, will form on Fifteenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue. The Third Division, Joseph Archibald, Marshal, will form on Sixteenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue. The Fourth Division, Levi Crandell, Marshal, will form on Seventeenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue. The Fifth Division, T. Milton Colales, Marshal, will consist of disabled soldiers in wagons, and the flower train, and will form around Union square, right resting on the Cottage.

Division lines will be formed at 8:30 A. M., and the column will move at 9:30 precisely, marching through Broadway, State, and Whitehall streets to South Ferry. Chimes will be rung from Grace and Trinity Churches while the procession is passing. Abraham Lincoln Post will decorate the monument of President Lincoln in Union square, and Phil. Kearny Post the graves of Major Gen. Phil. Kearny and others in Trinity Churchyard. The procession will be dismissed at Cypress Hills. Farragut Post and Tilden Post will decorate the graves in Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-third street and Tenth avenue. Following is the programme at Cypress Hills:

Opening Dirge..........Manahan's Band
Our Objects..By Presiding Officer Comrade A. W. Sheldon
Prayer..Rev. Herman J. Eddy, Chaplain Department of New-York.
Hymn—"The Graves of the Brave."..New-York Veteran Singing Society.
Address..........Comrade William Bullard
All are requested to join in the singing, strewing the graves with flowers by comrades and friends.
Benediction.

Abraham Lincoln Post will form at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, at 8:30 A. M., headed by the Governor's Island Band, and march up Broadway to the Lincoln statue in Union Square. The exercises will consist of prayer, a dirge by the band, addresses by Col. John Hay, Gen. John Cochran, and Gen. Martin McMahon, singing by Sunday-school of Shiloh Church, song by a quartet club, remarks by Rev. T. Bailey Myers, music and benediction. This post will also decorate the graves of Gen. Montgomery, at St. Paul's Church, in Broadway; Gen. Charles Halpin, (Miles O'Rielly;) Col. W. D. Kennedy, and Mr. John A. Kennedy, in Cypress Hills, and of Mrs. Edward Vandepoel, in Greenwood.

There will be an appropriate demonstration at the Academy of Music in the evening, of which the following is the programme:

1. Overture, Governor's Island Band, J. Emil Stigler, leader.
2. Address, by presiding officer. William Cullen Bryant
3. Opening prayer.
4. "Mark the Dear Spot," H. Millard. Idlewild Quartet
5. Address..........Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.
6. Battle prayer—Himmel's..........Miss Mary H. Hobbs
7. Recitation..........Comrade Prof. J. W. Hartley
8. Selection, "Don Carlos," by Verdi..........Governor's Island Band
9. Address..........Comrade Stewart L. Woodford
10. Recitation..........Prof. W. H. Pope
11. Integer Vitæ..........Dwight's Idlewild Quartet
12. Address..........Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps
13. Song..........Miss Mary H. Hobbs
14. March—"Veteran."..........Governor's Island Band
15. Benediction..........Rev. Robert Howland

## THE CELEBRATION IN OTHER CITIES.

### ADDRESS OF GEN. BRISTOW ON SATURDAY IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Secretary Bristow's oration at the decoration ceremonies yesterday opened with a reference to the observances of the day and the spirit of patriotism inspired by the recollections which the ceremonies of the day must revive. He reviewed the results of the war, and claimed that sooner or later the South would enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity, but this would not be until the passions of man had entirely subsided, and the rights of all were respected by all classes of society and popular education provided for.

Secretary Bristow said perhaps nothing more distinctly marks the degree of civilization attained by a country or community than tender regard for the memory of its dead. The care taken of the dead testifies to the virtues of the living. The memory of those whose valor we now celebrate should live in the hearts of succeeding generations so long as the principles for which they fought and died shall be valued among men. Occasions like this must be ever full of interest to those who love their country and desire to perpetuate its institutions. Although ten years have passed since the conflict, it is even now too soon to know and appreciate to their fullest extent its beneficial results or its influence upon the destiny of a great people. The fundamental idea upon which the great founders builded has been carried to its logical result, and the political axiom of our fathers, that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, has found fuller illustration and broader application. This immortal declaration is no longer limited by ideal boundaries, but reaches forth to every man, of whatever race or color, who breathes the air, or treads the soil of the Union. The universality of its application is now plainly declared in our written Constitution, and our national emblem floats over none who are not entitled to its equal protection.

He then followed with a brief resumé of the political history of the country from a time previous to the breaking out of the war, and through that period with its results, and said a great blight had been removed from the South by the abolition of slavery. He said the causes which have operated since the close of the civil war to retard the onward movement and check the prosperity of the South, might be easily traced, but this is not a suitable occasion to discuss them. If I am asked when will this predicted prosperity be realized, my answer is when the passion and prejudices engendered by the strife shall have entirely subsided; when the inalienable right of every man to equal freedom with every other man is fully recognized by society; when the laborer is not only fully protected in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and ample provision is made for the education of his children, and when it becomes known and accepted that wealth and intellectual improvement come only from individual industry and effort, and not from the pursuit of what we call politics, then, and not till then, will the South have entered upon the full realization of the benefits which must eventually flow from the change. No political economist will deny that educated labor brings greater reward both to the employer and employed. Hence considerations of self-interest, to say nothing of duty, required of us by the golden rule, demand the education of all the people. In speaking of the observances of the day, he said they tend to keep alive the sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of the survivors of those whose virtues we commemorate. Here we are reminded that the strength of the Government under which we live is in the loyalty and virtue of its people; that the citizens are the country, and the country is what the people make it. This is the key that opens the secret of the strength of republican government, which leans upon the people, and not the people upon it. These ceremonies are conducted in no boastful exultation over the men who fell on the other side or their surviving comrades. It is impossible to doubt that the masses in the South fought for what they believed to be right, and however much they may have been misled by false theories of government or deluded by artful teachings of cunning and ambitious leaders, we cannot fail to recognize their valor or tenacity, and the fidelity with which they adhered to the cause in which they had enlisted so long as the conflict continued. No incident of the war will bear a more conspicuous place in history than that which occurred at the crowning victory at Appomattox, where our greatest military chieftain accorded to the conquered army of the rebellion terms of surrender which were both just and generous. For his superb magnanimity, for his steadfast and unselfish patriotism no less than for his splendid achievements in the field, the people have twice called him to preside over a reunited country, and in spite of political enmity and personal malice, harmless against such as he, history will accord him the highest rank as a leader. The two grand results of the war, more than compensating the country for all its bereavements and vast expenditure of money and property, are the extinction of slavery and the recognized indissolubility of our national union, and the time is not far distant when these will be accepted and admitted as blessings by the people of every section. The men of the South will sooner or later admit that success in what they undertook would have been a grievous misfortune even to themselves. What they think of their action in the past is of little moment, so far as it can affect the present and future interests of the country. What we have a right to expect and insist upon, is practical loyalty in the future to the country, and cheerful obedience to its Constitution and laws. More historical and sentimental loyalty is of far less consequence.

We ask no sacrifice of conviction, no humiliation of soldier pride, while insisting and enforcing every principle resulting from the victory. We may look with indulgence, if not with indifference, on the apologies and defenses that will certainly, through all time, be put forth by the descendants of the men who fought on the side of the rebellion and agree to differ with them on what is rapidly becoming a mere chronicle of record and of theory. He closed with a reference to Scotland, her wars with England, and her present loyalty, and said: May we not then look forward with assured confidence to the time in the near future when all intelligent men North and South will not only accept the result of the late conflict, but will recognize the blessings that flow from it, and admit that any other issue would have been an irreparable calamity to both sections of the country? While we must differ from those who sought to dissolve the Union and look from a different standpoint upon the history of the struggle that ensued, we may safely concede to them the right to hold such opinions as they like in respect to the past and claim from them only a cheerful loyalty to the present and future. And why should not this be so? Are we not bound together by ties of consanguinity and community of material interests? Whatever promotes discord or weakness in our common government threatens danger and disaster to all alike, and whatever gives strength and perpetuity to our free institutions promises blessings to the people in every part of the country and to their posterity. God speed the time when the men of the North and South shall vie with each other in efforts to rebuild the waste places, to promote the general welfare and to advance by all proper means the greatness and prosperity of our common country.

## THE TURF.

### THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SARATOGA MEETINGS.

The programme for the two meetings at Saratoga has been prepared, and thirty-three events are to be decided during the racing festival. The full programme is as follows:

### FIRST MEETING.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, July 24.—First Race—The Travers Stakes, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the Association, and $500 in plate by William R. Travers, Esq., President; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run during the first meeting of 1875; one and three-quarters miles; sixty-five nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for all ages; $50 each, play or pay, with $800 added; closed March 1; one mile and a quarter; nineteen nominations. Third Race—Purse $600; selling race for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500, 12 pounds; for $1,000, 15 pounds. If not to be sold, to carry 10 pounds extra; one mile and three-quarters.

SECOND DAY, Tuesday, July 27.—First Race—The Alabama Stakes, for fillies foaled in 1872; $100 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added; the second filly to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run during the first meeting of 1875; one mile and an eighth; 40 nominations. Second Race—Purse $500, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile. Third Race—Free handicap steeplechase; $700 to the winner; $150 to the second horse; entries to be made by 4 o'clock on Saturday, 24th; weights to be announced by 10 o'clock, and acceptance to be made by 12 M., on Monday, July 26; about three miles.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, July 29.—First Race—The Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to save his stake. closed March 1; half a mile. 30 nominations. Second Race—The Saratoga Cup, of $1,200 (of which $200 to the second horse) added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; two and a quarter miles; 23 nominations. Third Race—Purse $500, selling race, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; for $500, 17 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and a quarter.

FOURTH DAY, Saturday, July 31.—First Race—Purse $500; free handicap, for all ages; entries to be made by 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, July 29, weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on 30th; one mile. Second Race—Purse $800, of which $100, with the entrance money, to second horse; two and one-eighth miles. Third Race—Handicap Hurdle Race; purse $650, of which $150 to the second horse; entries to be made by 4 P. M., on Thursday, July 29, weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on the following day; mile heats, over four hurdles; distance eighty yards.

FIFTH DAY, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—First Race—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; thirty-six nominations. Second Race—The Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added; the second horse to save his stake; winner of any three-year-old stake to carry seven pounds extra; closed 1st March; two miles; twenty-four nominations. Third Race—Purse $1,000, of which $100, with the entrance money, to the second horse; three miles.

### SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—First Race—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed 15th August, 1874; one mile. Second Race—The Summer Handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit, or $20 if declared out, with $1,000 added; weights to be announced 20th July, and declarations to be made by 1st of August; closed 1st March; two miles; twenty-nine nominations. Third Race—Free Handicap Steeplechase, for all ages; $700 to the winner, and $150 to the second horse; entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 7; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on Monday, Aug. 9; about three miles.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, Aug. 12.—First Race—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; to be run during the second meeting of 1875; two miles; fifty-six nominations. Second Race—Purse $600, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; one and a half miles. Third Race—Purse $500; selling race, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and a quarter.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, Aug. 14.—First Race—Sweepstakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; second horse to save his stake; winners of $1,000, 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds extra; closed 1st March; three-quarters of a mile; twenty-four nominations. Second Race—Purse $600, for three-year olds; colts, 100 pounds; fillies, 95 pounds; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; winners this year, of any single race amounting to $1,000, 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth. Third Race—Purse $800, of which $100 and the entrance money to the second horse; winner of Saratoga Cup, 7 pounds extra; two and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, Tuesday, Aug. 17.—First Race—Purse, $500; beaten maidens allowed 7 pounds; one mile and an eighth. Second Race—Purse, $600; a free handicap for all ages; entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 14; weights to be announced at 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M. on Monday, Aug. 16; one mile and three-quarters. Third Race—Hurdle race; a free handicap for all ages; $500 to the winner, and $150 to the second horse; conditions as of previous race; two miles, over eight hurdles.

FIFTH DAY, Thursday, Aug. 19.—First Race—Sweepstakes, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added; the second horse to save his stake; winners of $1,500 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $2,500, 10 pounds extra; closed 1st March; one mile and a half. Second Race—Purse, $500; a free handicap for two-year olds; entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 17; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on the following day; one mile. Third Race—Purse, $600; a free handicap for all ages; conditions as of previous race; one mile and a half.

SIXTH DAY, Saturday, Aug. 21.—First Race—Purse, $500; horses beaten once at this meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 12 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; winners at either meeting excluded; one and three-quarters miles. Second Race—Purse, $1,400, of which $200 and the entrance money to the second horse; entrance, $50 each; four miles. Third Race—Free Handicap Steeplechase; purse, $850; of which $150 to the second horse; entries to be made by 4 P. M., on Thursday, Aug. 19; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on the following day; about three miles.

## THREE BURGLARS COMMITTED.

Joseph Scanlan, Peter Woods, and Charles Williams, alias Gus Nichols, the three burglars who attempted to rob Ehler's tailor store, at No. 203 East Twenty-third street, were yesterday held for trial by Judge Kasmire, at the Fifty-seventh Street Court, after examination. Thomas Stafford, another of the alleged burglars, is yet in Bellevue Hospital, and two others, who have not yet been arrested, are being closely pursued by Capt. Gunner and his men. Williams will be used as a witness for the State on the trial.

# CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

## SECTARIAN INFLUENCES IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

### HOW IRISH CATHOLICS STRIVE TO CONTROL ELECTIONS—THE IMPORTANT POSITIONS FILLED BY MEMBERS OF THE CLASS NAMED—PRIESTS APPEALING TO NATIONAL PREJUDICE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HARTFORD, Tuesday, May 25, 1875.

The Democratic Party of Connecticut, and particularly that portion dwelling in this part of the State, is quietly undergoing the perils of a sectarian conflict, which must come sooner or later to any party that makes a special appeal to the prejudice and superstition of voters, either directly or indirectly, on grounds of nationality or religion. Not more than five years ago the Democracy of Hartford had gone so far to satisfy the demands of the Irish or Catholic wing that the *Times* newspaper, after a defeat had been suffered in consequence of the caucus captures by the disturbing element, made a vigorous onslaught upon members of the faction, whom it styled offensively bummers, and for a time the American portion of the party asserted its independence: but the leaders had not pluck enough to hold out, and it was but a short time before the old order of things was restored, and now the demands of the foreign population, backed by the personal influence of the priests, are more exacting than ever.

In the Legislature last year Thomas McManus, a Catholic lawyer of this city, was a candidate for the Judgeship of the Hartford County Court of Common Pleas, but was defeated, mainly through the efforts of Samuel F. Jones, one of the Democratic Representatives from this city. Very soon after Rev. Father Walsh, of St. Peter's Church, which McManus attends, made an open attack upon Jones before his whole congregation, and threatened that if he (Jones) should ever again be a candidate for office the Catholic influence would destroy him. Jones this year is a candidate for the Common Pleas Bench, and so is McManus again; and besides these a popular candidate has been George G. Sumner, Judge of the City Court, and formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It has been thought that Sumner stood the best chance of receiving the nomination, but some of the Democratic leaders have prevailed upon him to withdraw in favor of McManus, because both the Church and the Irish element will be offended.

### PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

I am told, on good authority, that Sumner was approached by Rev. Father Hughes, of St. Patrick's Church, and accused of treachery, merely because he had allowed his name to be used against McManus. Judge Sumner declined to be interviewed by the priest, and parted from him with the remark that he supposed American citizens had some rights—that at least it was not a crime for a man to be born in this country, and worship God as he saw fit, and vote as he pleased. The larger proportion of the offices distributed hereabouts are already given to Irish Catholics, and I call attention to the fact, not for the purpose of making a remonstrance, but to give you the exact condition of affairs in this perplexing strait of the Democracy. Scarcely a single young American Democrat has a place provided for him. All of the following-named officials are of the class that now makes further demands for recognition: John Frany, City and Town Collector; John E. Higgins, City Clerk; Daniel Mara, Fire Marshal; H. P. Keane, Port Warden; Charles Claffy, Assistant Street Commissioner; Patrick F. Butler, Clerk of the Common Council Board; John Kilday, Messenger of Council Board; James Campbell, Messenger of the Board of Aldermen and of City Court; Thomas Goss, Messenger of the Police Court; James A. Stone, Clerk of the Probate Court; Peter Cosgrove, Street Commissioner; John C. McManus, Fire Commissioner; James Kennelly, Water Commissioner. P. F. Butler is, besides being a local office-holder, Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, at a good salary. The Executive Messenger and Clerk is John Cunningham, who was given the place over a man altogether better qualified, but who was unfortunately an American. The Lieutenant of Police is Cornelius Ryan, and one-half the Police force nearly is made up of Irishmen, who also have all the important places as bosses and overseers in the Street Department.

### INDIGNANT DEMOCRATS.

Many Democrats have been looking over this list within a few days past, and they are considerably indignant over the priestly interference in the case of the Court of Common Pleas. I think McManus will be elected Judge of the court; then his partner, Elisha Johnson, who is a member of the House, expects to be elected Judge of the Superior Court upon the passage of a bill increasing the number of Judges from six to eight, and the establishment of criminal terms of the court, with two Judges allotted every year to preside over criminal causes only. The plan also is to elect W. C. Robinson, of New-Haven, to fill the other vacancy on the Superior Court Bench. Mr. Robinson was a member of the House last year, and, in a speech favoring the introduction of Catholic instruction in the Reform Schools, said he would rather see the children of Catholics have their heads cut off than to be taught Protestantism in those schools. Major McManus, however, is not such an extreme Romanist; he has faith, however, in the growth and power of the Church, and in a public lecture delivered a week ago, predicted that it would not be long before the cowled monk was seen in our streets. It is to be hoped that the Democracy will not make too great a surrender to sectarianism in whatever they do, but they seem just now to be in a critical condition.

## SLEEPY GUARDIANS.

### HOW M'CARTNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER, AGAIN ESCAPED IN TEXAS.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* of May 21 gives the following account of the escape of Peter McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, from the officers having him in charge:

"McCartney was being conveyed from Tyler to Austin, at which latter place his trial was about to come off. He was guarded by four men, it is stated, two of whom were Deputy United States Marshals. When the train stopped at Palestine some one who recognized him called out: 'Hello, Pete! They've got you again!' 'Oh!' said Pete, 'they won't keep me long.' And Pete was right. Upon the train were observed two strangers, who remained closely about McCartney during the trip from Tyler, but who did not enter into any particular conversation with him. They had a box of cigars along with them, some of which they handed McCartney. McCartney took a handful, as if for future use, and put them in his pocket. Toward the heel of the evening it is supposed he invited his guard to smoke, and the supposition is continued that the guard smoked. It was very easily done, but shortly afterward the Marshals must have become drowsy, for they fell into a profound sleep. McCartney's cigars were just the thing to aid an ordinary passenger in getting through a night on a railroad train, but not good company for vigilant United States Marshals in charge of the crack counterfeiter of the age. About 10 o'clock at night, while the train was approaching Willis, a negro attendant discovered that Mac had suddenly disappeared. The guard were as comfortable as possible, and were snoring away at a beautiful rate. The negro shook them up a little, and attempted to explain matters. 'Your prisoner is gone,' said the negro. 'Gone where?' said the guard. But this was more than the African attendant could well answer. It suddenly dawned upon the befuddled minds of Uncle Samuel's vigilants that Mr. McCartney had once more proved more than a match for gentlemen of their cloth, but how they felt is just a little more than we can well say. The train was not stopped on the instant, but came on to Willis, where it was switched off on a side track. The guard came along with it. This gave Mac a good many miles the start, and although pursuit was instituted, his chances for escape are fully even with his pursuers' chances for capture. And, solemnly speaking, the indefatigable money manufacturer has no right to be come up with by United States Marshals who are so very fond of smoking Havanas. The presumption is—but of course only a presumption—that McCartney was aided by the two strangers who were observed about him on the train; that the cigars he had were drugged; that so soon as he induced his guard to partake he felt his fortunes improving; that when sleep overtook the Marshals he was all right; and with implements, probably also furnished him by the same hands, he cut the irons that bound his legs, and leaping from the train while in full motion, he stood, or lay, upon Texas soil, with once more a show for his white alley."

## CUBAN GOSSIP.

### THE VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT—ROLOFF'S MOVEMENTS — VALMASEDA'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Saturday, May 23, 1875.

Two battalions of volunteers left this city last Tuesday morning—the First Infantry and First Engineers—to take the place of those whose term of service of one month had expired. Advices state that they arrived safely at Macagua. Two companies were immediately marched to Las Cruces and Santo Domingo. The staff head-quarters is situated on the "Marquesita" estate; the remainder of the force is to be divided up into detachments, and to Lieut. Col. Sotolengo, with a force of 100 men, has been assigned the duty of constantly inspecting them. The Second Battalion of Artillery returned from campaign two days ago, and the Sixth Infantry is expected to arrive to-day. The services of both corps, which have been useful in doing garrison duty on the estates, marching about, living high on roast pig and baked plantain, and picnicking generally, have been highly eulogized as of great value to the country, having contributed to allay fear and raise the public spirit of a district which was justly alarmed at the depredations and attacks of the insurgents.

Private advices to *El Imparcial* of Trinidad state that Roloff, in the attack by the Spanish troops at Charco Azul, lost more than fifty horses, and that he suffered severely from the attacks made by Cols. Leon's and Seija's columns. His intention is said to have been to penetrate into the Trinidad valley and burn all the plantations, but his plans have been frustrated by the activity of the Spaniards. The official reports ascribe a very bad condition to the rebels, who are stated to be without food, without ammunition, and in constant flight from the Spanish columns, leaving in their track dead cattle, worn-out horses, an occasional dead body, and prisoners and *presentados*, who report the unfortunate circumstances of Roloff's band.

Captain General Valmaseda will change his head-quarters for the present to Santa Clara. It is his intention to make a short visit to Havana, and he will then return to his command. It seems pretty well established that it was the intention of the insurgents to capture the doughty Count, and hold him as a hostage, but they lost their opportunity, or miscalculated their forces, and at Palma Sola suffered a defeat which obliged them to withdraw altogether from Las Villas. A number of *presentados* has been the result of the recent ill luck of the insurgents.

## NEW RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.

### RUMORS FROM THE WEST REGARDING JAY GOULD'S PLANS.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* of May 27 says: "Since the election of Directors of the Kansas Pacific there has been in progress a plan of consolidation by which Jay Gould will capture a through line of rail from San Francisco to St. Louis, and on to New-York. The facts which have been ascertained, but which are as yet *sub rosa*, show that the Union Pacific has to all intents and purposes swallowed up the Kansas Pacific, and also the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. The contract has been drawn up, and—but one signature is wanted to bind the sale. Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific, has not yet given his assent but will in a few days. Under the new combination, the Jay Gould clique will control the freight, passenger, and express traffic. Mr. Morseman, of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was at Kansas City one day last week, and notices were served on the general superintendent of the express company that such a contract has been made, and that the combination will control it. The facts are not known outside official circles, but an announcement will be made in time to have things working smoothly by July 1. This new railroad syndicate will control the following line of road: Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. This goes to St. Louis, and what route from that point East will be taken is not yet ascertained."

## FREIGHTS TO THE EAST.

A meeting of general freight agents was held in Chicago, Thursday, for the alleged purpose of putting a stop to the destructive rates from Western to Eastern points that have prevailed during the past Winter, and to adopt a reasonable tariff to be maintained by all the roads. The following roads were repsesented at the meeting: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and North-western, Toledo; Wabash and Western, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Chicago and Alton, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Vandalia Line, and a few others. After a lengthy debate, the following rates on fourth class and grain were adopted:

| From | New York. | Boston | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 30 | 35 | 25 | 25 |
| Indianapolis | 27½ | 32½ | 25 | 25½ |
| Cincinnati | 25 | 30 | 22½ | 20 |
| St. Louis | 35 | 40 | 32½ | 30 |
| Peoria | 35 | 40 | 30 | 30 |
| Terre Haute | 30 | 35 | 27½ | 25 |
| Lafayette | 32½ | 37½ | 30 | 27½ |
| Evansville | 35 | 40 | 32½ | 35 |
| Springfield | 40 | 45 | 37½ | 35 |

This is about the same tariff which has been previously adopted by the lines leading to the East, but which has been cut under by a number of roads ever since it was adopted. The Chicago *Tribune* says that it is not believed that this tariff can be maintained while the railroad war is being carried on between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads, though the rates are as low as anybody could wish.

## MASONIC DEDICATION NOTES.

Postmaster James has detailed a special clerk to take charge Office established in the Temple for dedication week.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas arrived in this City on Saturday morning, and made a formal call in a body on Grand Master Thorne in the afternoon.

A counterfeit dedication medal has made its appearance. It is round in form, thus differing from the medal prepared under the auspices of the Grand Lodge. Masons should not be deceived into purchasing this decoration, as none except the genuine medal will be allowed in the procession.

Several changes have been made in the programme of arrangements for dedication day, owing to the fact that a number of bodies have reported for the procession since its publication, and that some of the Marshals have declined, and others been appointed in their stead. A complete order for the day will be published to-morrow.

The delegation from Detroit, Mich., to the Masonic dedication, embracing a commandery, a lodge, and about 400 citizens, will arrive in the City to-morrow afternoon by a special train over the Erie Road. Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of this City, will receive the delegation at the foot of Cortlandt street, and escort it to the Grand Central Hotel, where rooms have been engaged. The same commandery will receive St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, as its special guests, at 6 o'clock, and a banquet will be given in its honor to-morrow evening in the Grand Commandery Room of the Temple.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of this State will begin its sessions to-morrow, meeting at 2 o'clock at the Temple. The lodge will be opened in ample form, and the vocal music will be furnished by St. Cecile Lodge, of which Edward B. Hopkins is Master and Musical Director. During the afternoon, Grand Master Thorne will deliver his address, appoint the committees for the session, and reports will be received from the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and from the Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund. The lodge will then be called off until Wednesday morning, and a brief session will be held before the officers leave the Temple to take part in the proceedings.

## THE DIVISION OF QUEENS COUNTY.

The Executive Committee on the division of Queens County, appointed at the meeting held on the 27th of April last, met at Mineola on Saturday. It was decided to appoint a canvasser in each school district of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, whose duty it shall be to visit each taxpayer and voter and ascertain his views regarding the proposed division. Blank forms are to be furnished to these canvassers for recording the names, etc., and the returns are to be handed in to the Executive Committee by the 20th of August, accompanied by the affidavits of the canvassers in verification. The committee favored a line of division commencing at the head of Little Neck Bay, in the town of Flushing, and running due south to the East Rockaway inlet, in the town of Hempstead, although this may be varied upon more full deliberation, and upon ascertaining the views and desires of the taxpayers and voters adjacent to the line.

## OSCEOLA.

### CONDITION OF THE BURNED TOWN—NEW OUTBREAK OF THE FLAMES.

A letter from Osceola, Penn., dated May 28, contributes the following: "The forest fires again broke out to-day in the region a few miles from this place, and are now doing great damage to property. Houtzdale, a few miles west of this place, is still in imminent danger. At the latter point large lumber and coal works are located, and it is reported that much of it is destroyed. In the vicinity of Phillipsburg, also, the fires are raging, and this afternoon the authorities telegraphed to Tyrone for assistance, and the fire department of that city have just passed this place on a special train. Much alarm is manifested by the people in this region, and unless something interposes to stay the fierce forest fires, everything will be destroyed that can be consumed. For three weeks there has been no rain, and the forests being composed in a great measure of pine and hemlocks, there is no telling the extent to which the fires may spread. The mountains around this point in all directions are on fire, presenting a beautiful sight at night, while during the day huge volumes of smoke envelop the valleys and summits, darkening the sun and throwing a dull, red glare over everything. The work of rebuilding Osceola has been commenced, and the sound of hammer and saw can be heard in every direction. Relief is coming in from all points, and the liberal response to the appeals for aid have put new spirit into the people. The weather is intensely hot here, and the heat is more sensibly felt from the fact that all the shade-trees and houses have been swept away. No shelter is afforded during the day, while the roads and streets are full of dust and ashes, making pedestrianism over the burned district anything but pleasant. Rain is much needed and anxiously looked for. The insurance men have completed their labors, and adjusted the various losses. As there was nothing left to claim salvage on, their labors have been comparatively light, and the losses will be promptly paid. This will bring into this region a large amount of money—an article very much in demand. Many of those burned out, and who were insured, announce their intention of erecting brick structures. Before the fire not a brick building had been erected, and, all the houses being frame, not an obstacle was presented to stay the progress of the flames. The Presbyterian church, which was the first building destroyed, will be rebuilt. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller, lost his house and all his furniture. He is in good spirits and announces his intention to go to work and rebuild. The Methodist church is at present the head-quarters of the Relief Committee. The people who left the town are gradually returning, and every train brings parties who are getting ready to commence housekeeping again. Houses and cabins are being hastily constructed, and in a short time stores will be opened and business of all kinds will be resumed."

## JEFFERSON'S MARRIAGE-LICENSE BOND.

The clerk of Charles County, Va., has recently forwarded the marriage-license bond of Thomas Jefferson to the Virginia State Library for safe keeping. It reads thus:

"Know all men by these presents that we, Thomas Jefferson and Francis Eppes, are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lord, the King, his heirs, and successors, in the sum of fifty pounds current money of Virginia, to the paiment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seal this twenty-third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

The condition of the above obligation is such that if there be no lawful cause to obstruct a marriage intended to be had and solemnized between the above-bound Thomas Jefferson and Martha Skelton, of the County of Charles City, widow, for which a license is desired, then this obligation is to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
FRANCIS EPPES."

Indorsed on back: "Jefferson to the King.—Bond of Marriage License."

## THE ANNUAL POLICE PARADE.

The annual parade of the Police Department will take place to-morrow afternoon, and it is expected that, if the weather is favorable, the Police will make a very effective display. The preparations have all been completed, and to-day the final orders will be issued by Superintendent Walling. The aggregate number of officers and men who will take part in the parade will be 1,400. The force detailed for the parade will assemble in Lafayette place, the right resting on Great Jones street, and will be formed into three battalions of ten companies each. Inspector Dilks will command the First Battalion, Inspector McDermott the Second, and Inspector Speight the Third. The entire force will be commanded by Superintendent Walling, who has selected for his aids Inspector Thorne and Drill Captain Copeland. The column will march at 2 P. M., and the route to be traversed is as follows: From Lafayette place through Great Jones street to the Bowery, through the Bowery to Canal street, through Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Union square, thence up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, up Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Seventeenth street, and through Seventeenth street to the plaza on the north side of Union square. At this point the column will pass in review before the Mayor and Common Council, heads of departments, and other civic and military dignitaries who have been invited to be present. After the review the parade will be concluded.

## ALLEGED FRAUD IN JERSEY CITY.

George Howard, brother-in-law of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, was arrested in that city on Saturday evening, and held in $3,000 bail to answer a charge of fraud. On Thursday afternoon last Howard went to L. S. Hart, the Secretary of the Jersey City Ferry Company, and asked him to cash his (Howard's) check for $450. Mr. Hart gave him the money and took his check. He then went to Mr. Davenport, the ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Courtlandt Street Ferry, and asked that gentleman also to cash his check for $375. Mr. Davenport also accommodated him. The next morning, when the checks were presented at the Hudson County Bank, on which they had been drawn, the bearers were informed that Mr. Howard had withdrawn his account. An effort was made to induce him to repay the moneys, and he promised to place his wife's jewelry and his own in the hands of Mr. Hart as security. He afterward refused to keep his promise, and complaint was made before Justice Firth. Ex-Alderman Ege became his bondsman.

## ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Raymond, the actor, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander Arthur R. Yates, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and ex-Gov. T. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec; Congressman S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and Col. Laurie, of Halifax, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

The staff of officers who had charge of the baggage department have been removed, and Messrs. Lorrimore, Green, Mitchel, Sullivan, Palmer, and Leggett were appointed to fill their places. The former occupants of this department were made Inspectors. It has been ordered that for the future the officers of this department will be changed every month, the selection to be made from the Inspectors. It is believed that this arrangement will have the effect of securing a more careful examination of the baggage, and thereby considerably increase the revenue of the Government.

## THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

Wills Proved—William Walton, of the Town of New-Lots; Elijah Green, M. Glover, and Thomas R. Lush, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted in the estates of Ernest Friedrich and Elijah Green, both of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estate of the following named persons, viz.: Mary Landers, John Schwartz, Joseph A. Kemp, Susie M. R. Johnson, James Knight, L. Jensen, William F. Ellen, Thomas Vedill, Eliza Vedill, Sophia Reistle, William Watson, Mary Cosgrove, Thomas Stothers, Ward A. Work, and Elizabeth Wheeler, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Julia Cornell and Leffert R. Cornell were granted to Leffert R. Cornell, their father; of Willie B. Bogert, George H. Bogert, and Mary Jane Bogert to Fenwick W. Bogert, their father; of Francis G. Deane to John T. Dunn; of John Ditz to Annie Walsh; all of the City of Brooklyn.

On Saturday afternoon James Kelly, aged ten years, while running down a railroad embankment, in Providence, R. I., struck his head against a passenger train, fatally fracturing his skull. A similar accident occurred about the same time on a horse car line in Providence. Howard King Morrow, aged five years, sprang from the step of a horse car and fatally fractured his skull by striking the steps of a passing horse car.

A CONSTANT COUGH, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT serious results may be either avoided or palliated.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No. 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

**A Brain-Destroying Malady.**

That insomnia, or inability to sleep, has become very prevalent in late years, is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that numberless remedies have been introduced within the last decade specially intended for its cure, and that new sedatives are continually cropping up. But no medicinal agent has so widely and clearly established its claims as a soporific as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That it removes this brain-destroying inability far more effectually than the bromides, chlorals, and valerianates in use, is not to be wondered at when we consider that such drugs act only on the brain, which is not the source of the evil, while the Bitters rectify the alimentary disturbances which originate it. It is admitted by physicians that dyspepsia and non-assimilation of the food produce sleeplessness. The Bitters overcome these obstacles to repose as well as those urinary troubles which are also said to interfere with it. A wine-glassful or two of this wholesome sedative invigorant at bed-time rarely fails to induce tranquil repose.

**In my Stable the only Liniment I now use is** GILES' IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It performs wonders. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best I ever saw. No stable should be without it. R. McDANIELS, Princeton, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

**"Outfits for the Country."**

Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

**Lundborg's California Water**

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

**Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571** Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post-office is being furnished with 25 of our electric ANNUNCIATORS. Look out for cheap improvements.

**A touch of electricity at the hand of Dr.** CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th st., is more potent for health than magic springs and alien climes.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.** Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

**The Peruvian Syrup, (a preparation of iron)** restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.

**Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest** remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

## MARRIED.

CHAMPLIN—KENDALL.—On the 28th of May, by Rev. Prof. John Forsyth, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Military Academy of West Point, Dr. E. H. CHAMPLIN, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, to ANGELINA GRIMKE, daughter of Isaac C. Kendall, Esq., of New-York.

## DIED.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, May 29, of pneumonia, WILLIAM H. BAKER, artist, aged 51 years.

Funeral services on Monday, 31st inst., at 4 P. M., in the Church of the Atonement, corner of 5th av. and 17th st.

☞ Nashville and New-Orleans papers please copy.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, on the 29th inst., ELIZA, wife of James R. Halliday.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENT.—At Phillipsburg, N. J., 28th inst., WILLIAM ST. GEORGE KENT, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Phillipsburg, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 27, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Starks W. and Matilda C. Lewis, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Croton av., Sing Sing, on Monday 31st inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 42d st., and return at 4:44.

LEGGAT.—On Wednesday, May 26, at Lake of the Woods, Minnesota, JANE ANNA, widow of the late William Leggat, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 26 West Washington Place, on Tuesday, June 1, at 4 P. M. Interment on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, from the house of her brother, John Atwill, Hudson, N. Y. Hudson River Railroad trains at 8 and 10:30 A. M.

MITCHEL.—At Paris, France, May 27, ORMSBY MCKNIGHT, youngest son of the late Major Gen. O. M. Mitchel, aged 30 years.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, May 28, 1875, of pneumonia, after an illness of four days, Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, D. D., of South Carolina, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, No. 14 East 40th st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, Monday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock.

MURDOCK.—On May 30, after a short illness, RACHEL, wife of William Murdock, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 156 West 35th st., on Monday, the 31st, at 2 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, May 28, 1875, HANNAH A. NICHOLS, widow of Robert H. Nichols, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 73 years, 1 month, 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of J. O Halsey, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, 1st of June, at 3:45 P. M. Train from foot of Barclay st. at 2:30 P. M. to Brick Church Depot.

ROGERS.—On Friday, May 28, MARY ANN ROGERS, aged 58, for many years a faithful attendant and friend in the family of Henry Van Wart.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Monday, May 31, at 11:30 o'clock.

SANBORN.—Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, of pneumonia, after a short illness, FRANKLIN J. SANBORN, one of the proprietors of the Union Square Hotel.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Union Square Hotel, corner 15th st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday morning May 30, HOWARD GILLETTE, infant son of Joel T. and Sallie K. Simpson.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Allen st., Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 27, SARAH ALLEN, widow of the late J. Hosford Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Stamford, Conn., at 2 P. M., on Monday, May 31. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot. Services will be held on arrival of 1 P. M. train from New-York. Interment will take place at New-Haven.

WILLIAMS.—Miss OLIVIA A. WILLIAMS, on Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, N. G. Williams, No. 453 Kent av., Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., Tuesday, June 1.

WILSON.—Suddenly, Sunday, 30th inst., at the residence of his father, No. 972 Lexington av., CHARLES CUSHMAN, second son of Clark C. Wilson, in the 15th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. from St. James' Church, 72d st., near Lexington av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

**CREEDMOOR.**

Spring Meeting, 1875. May 28, 29, and 31.

Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:30, 11 A. M., and 1, 2:30, and 4:30 P. M. May 28—Directors' Match, 3 P. M.; Short Range Match, 3:15 P. M. May 29—Long Range Match, conditions same as in the International Match, will be competed for by all the members of the American Team, and other distinguished riflemen, at 11 A. M. May 31—Ladies' day—Military Short and Long Range Matches at 11 A. M. Pool shooting each day. Post entries may be made on the Range.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids which enter the circulation, and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease, and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 183_.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—Great sale of fine household furniture on MONDAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOW TO LIVE."
Read the
HOME JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
Subscription only $1 a year.
"OLD MAIDS,"
in the
HOME JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
Send $1 for a year's subscription to
HOME PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Broadway and Union square, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY, Nos. 16 and 18 Park place, (the only authorized publishers) have just published the first three views of the Centennial Buildings now being constructed in Philadelphia, for 1876. They are beautifully printed on fine card 28x20 at 50 cents each. 1. Main Building. 2. Horticultural Hall. 3. Art Gallery. To be followed shortly by—4. Machinery Hall. 5. Agricultural Hall. 6. Bird's Eye View. For sale by all book and print sellers.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, May 29, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order. A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, Lespinasse & Freedman sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 208 West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $60,000, to Mary P. Higgins, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. James M. Miller, at an Executor's sale, also sold a four-story brick tenement house, with lot 24.9 by 80, on Second avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-seventh street, for 24,200, to Mrs. Kate E. Classen. The only other sale made was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of Assignee, disposed of 499 acres of land located in Venango County, Penn., known as the Buchanan, Hays, and Farrin farms, together with oil wells, buildings, machinery, &c., belonging to the Buchanan Farm Oil Company. The entire property was bought by John E. Mitchell for $7,400.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of two lots on Fifth avenue, south side, corner of One Hundred and Ninth street—adjourned to June 1. Sale by same firm of property on Madison avenue, north of Fitch street, Twenty-fourth Ward; foreclosure proceedings settled. Sale by H. W. Curtis of two houses and lots on Lexington avenue, south of Eighty-fifth street—adjourned to June 3, and sale by William Kennelly of hotel, with plot, on Broadway, north-west corner of Fifty-eighth street, (Grand Circle,)—adjourned to June 5.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction for the week ending with Saturday, May 29, amounts to $761,486, as against $189,575, the figures for the previous week.

The value of property sold during the month of May reaches the sum of $2,196,629, as against $2,659,220 for April.

During the past week suburban real estate has also been sold to the value of $48,549.

### THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, the sales thus far announced to occur, all at the Exchange except where otherwise noted, are as follows:

*Tuesday, June 1.*

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, to close estate of Jacob Miller, deceased, of the following valuable property: One four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 19 by 60, No. 544 First avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Thirtieth street; one similar building, with lot 16.4 by 60, No. 548 First avenue, next lot but one adjoining above; one similar building, with lot 16.4 by 100, No. 552 First avenue, next lot but one adjoining above; two similar buildings, with lots each 19 by 62, Nos. 565 and 567 Second avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Thirty-first street; one similar building, with lot 19.8 by 76, No. 633 Second avenue, west side, 98.10 feet north of Thirty-fourth street; one three-story brick store and tenement, with lot 15.7 by 53, No. 17 Avenue D, west side, 157 feet south of Third street; one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 70.7, No. 324 Twenty-third street, south side, 53 feet west of Avenue D; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, No. 243 East Thirty-second street, north side, 153.7 feet west of Second avenue; one four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 607 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue; one five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 153 East Fifty-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Lexington avenue; and three four-story brick stores and tenements, with lease of lots, each 24 by 80, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Avenue C, south-east corner of Fourth street. This auction is more important in its general details than any other to occur during the week. Also Trustees' sale of desirable building lot, 25.11 by 100, (rear line 20 feet,) on Madison avenue, east-side, 74.6 feet north of Fifty-seventh street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.3 by 81, on Lexington avenue, west side, 33.1 feet south of Twenty-ninth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots each 25 by 100 on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also public auction sale of a valuable tract of land containing 26 824-1000 acres, located at Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, lying on the west side of the Spuyten Duyvel Railroad, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, together with water rights on the Harlem River, and a small plot on the east side of the railroad.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 29.6 by 56, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40.4 feet east of Washington street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of one four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 82, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 47 by 138, located on the King's Bridge Road, at the south-east corner of thirty-five foot street, not yet named, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 72.6, No. 232 East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 160 feet west of Second avenue. Also similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92.6, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets. Also similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 50 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue. Also similar sale, same referee, of four lots, together in size, 80 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, at the railroad depot at 12 M., Assignee's sale of thirty-five building lots, situate respectively on Rebecca and Tompkins avenues, Jackson, Monroe, Vermilye, and Church streets.

*Wednesday, June 2.*

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following unimproved real estate: One lot, 21.8 by 81.7 by 18.4 by 80.2, on Tenth avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Ninety-ninth street; one lot, 33.8 by 58.4, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 77.6 feet west of Tenth avenue; one lot, 25 by 90.8 by 25.3 by 87, on West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue, and one plot, 157.10 by 263.1 by 150 by 218.9, on the Eleventh avenue boulevard, running through to Hillside avenue, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one brick factory, with plot 50 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.6 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.9 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 301 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the marble building, with plot, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, known as the Grand Opera-house. The plot—irregular in form—has a frontage on the avenue of 113.4 feet, and on the street of 95 feet, while the depth of the theatre in the interior of the block is 275 feet.

By —— ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Knox, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.4 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue.

*Thursday, June 3.*

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Maurice Walsh, deceased, of property as follows: One frame hotel building, with plot 100.11 by 100, on New avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, and eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also public auction sale of two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 51 feet south of Eighty-third street, with gore lot 36.6 by 51 by 55 by 54 on West Eighty-third street, south side, 63.5 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 70, on Sixth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court forclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two four-story French flat houses, with lots each 20 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, west side, 22.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street. Also similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 100 on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 150 feet east of Second avenue. Also executor's sale of one four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 14 8 by 98.9, No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. The lease expires in 1885, has one renewal, and the present ground rent is about $94 per year. The house rents at the rate of $1,500 per annum.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Forty-second street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fiftieth street, south side, 295 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 13.9 by 100.5, No. 408 East Fifty-second street, south side, 150.3 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Shaw, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet east of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of two lots, each 20 by 67.2, with improvements, on Lexington avenue, west side, 62.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 188.5 by 150 by 202 by 165, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, and one plot, 140 by 125, on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, north-east corner of West New avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of a large plot of land fronting on the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By James L. Wells, at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at Carpenter's Hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 33.4 by 210, on Fulton avenue, west side, north of Seventh street, being a part of lot No. 95 on map of village of Morrisania.

*Friday, June 4.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale to close estate of Geo. W. Bronne, deceased, of one three-story and basement brick house 45 by 52, with plot 75 by 103.3 on East 15th street, north side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue, also two lots each 25 by 150 on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of St. Nicholas avenue, with two lots adjoining, each 25 by 100.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale of two five-story brick stores and tenements with lots, each 20 by 50.11, Nos. 118 and 120 Delancey street, north side, 25 feet east of Essex street, together with a small lot 25 by 19.2 in rear of No. 120. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emmerson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 44 by 25 by 46.3, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By Geo. H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Coffin, Jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots together in size 100 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 24.8 by 100 on Tenth avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-first street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 90, No. 18 Clark street, between Dominick and Spring streets. Lease from Trinity Church, dated April 21, 1857. Ground rent $200 per annum.

*Saturday, June 5.*

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick and stone front building known as Voorhis Hotel, with plot 75.8 by 97.6 by 40.8 by 75.3, bounded by Broadway, Fifty-eighth street, Eighth avenue, and Fifty-ninth street, being a part of the Grand Circle. The building now rents at the rate of $20,000 per annum. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 223 feet east of Avenue A.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick Swarts, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and First street, north side, 174 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of plot 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street. The lease expires May 1, 1889. The ground-rent on the corner house is $340, and on the adjoining building $210, per annum.

By —— ——, auctioneer, at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at Lewis Combs' hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Crook, Esq., Referee, of one plot 100 by 225, on Inwood avenue, east side, 429.11 feet west of Gerard avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, at Jamaica, Long Island, at Remsen's Hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with tract of land on Berry Hill road, west side, 383 feet south of the cemetery, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens County, and a tract on the same road, 172.11 feet south of the cemetery.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at West Boiling Spring, N. J., (first station on Erie Railroad,) on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of 700 building lots.

### *EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MAY 29.*

NEW-YORK.

*By Lespinasse & Freedman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 208 West 59th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av; lot 25x100.5, house 100 ft. deep on first floor | $60,000 |

*By James M. Miller.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 2d av., n. w. corner of 37th st.; lot 24.9x80 | $24,200 |

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, May 28.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Columbia st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x100; P. McCormick to Mary A. Clarke | nom. |
| Same property; M. Leyne, Referee, to Mary A. Clarke | 16,100 |
| East Broadway, s. s., 366.3 ft. w. of Market st., 25x75; W. A. Conway to Mary F., wife of J. F. Conway | 20,000 |
| Greene st., e. s., Nos. 194, 194½, 196, and 198, runs s. 82.10 ft., thence s. e. 70 ft., thence n. e. 25.10 ft., thence n. e. 52.9 ft., thence n. 10.6 ft., thence n. w. 12 ft., thence n. 15 ft., thence w. 70 ft., to beginning; A. J. Dittenhoefer to A. Kamak | 80,000 |
| Macdougal st., (No. 177,) 25x100.9; Clara M., wife of E. Peugnet, to K. Simon and Mary A. Worth | 19,000 |
| Macdougal st., w. s., 205.10 ft. n. of 6th st., runs w. 102.2 ft., thence n. 20.11 ft., thence e. 39.5 ft., thence n. 2.8 ft., thence e. 64.5 ft. to Macdougal st. at point 25 ft. from Clinton place, thence s. 25 ft.; K. Simon and J. G. Worth to Clara M. Peugnet | 20,900 |
| Mott st., n. w. s., 196.2 ft. n. e. of Bayard st., 14.8x100; Mary J., wife of J. Burns, and Ellen T. Clancy to W. Morgan | 6,500 |
| Spring st., s. s., (Nos. 6 and 8,) 50.6x96.4; Executor of Cath. Wilkins to M. Murray | 31,500 |
| Springfield st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x100; G. M. Gunther to G. Pabst | 3,000 |
| 13th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x103.3, Mary A., wife of W. E. Chisholm, to P. Scanlon; 21 years, per year | 390 |
| 27th st., n. s. 71.3 ft. e. of Madison av., runs n. 34.4, thence e. 23.9, thence n. 74, thence e. 25, thence s. 28, thence w. 22, thence s. 70.9 to 27th st., thence w. 31.9; E. C. Richards to Mary H., wife of G. H. Moore | 21,000 |
| 32d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 21x98.9; R. Heather to S. Heather | 16,000 |
| 43d st., s. s., 179 ft. e. of 10th av., 19x100.5; P. Early to E. Morrissey | 10,900 |
| 49th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; P. McCullough to J. McCullough | 6,000 |
| 61st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 49.6x100.5; G. Wright to D. Wright | 4,000 |
| 80th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x102.2; A. Kamak to J. Blum | 49,000 |
| 96th st., n. s., 100 ft e. of 3d av., 75x100.9; E. D. Gale, Referee, to A. S. Cameron | 2,700 |
| 158th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11; 159th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11; 159th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11; J. F. Bishop to Catharine Kennedy | 6,000 |
| 1st av., w. s., 124.9 ft. n. of 2d st., 24x100; leasehold; Theresa Fiegel to N. & J. H. Grothusen | 4,250 |
| 3d av., n. e. corner 96th st., 25.9x100; R. F. Farrell to A. S. Cameron, on foreclose | 8,000 |
| 3d av., e. s., 25.9 n. of 96th st., 25x100; same to same, foreclosure | 5,300 |
| 3d av., e. s., 50.9 ft. n. of 96th st., 50x100; E. D. Gale, Referee, to same | 9,400 |
| 5th av., n. e. corner of 86th st., runs e. 154.7 ft., thence n. w. 1.7 ft., thence n. 99.8 ft., thence w. 51.1 ft., thence s. 60.8 ft., thence n. w. 16.5 ft., thence w. 89 ft. to 5th av., thence s. 50 ft.; A. Kamak to A. J. Dittenhoefer and H. Hyman | 95,000 |
| 11th av., n. e. corner 84th st., 80.2x100; Mary H. Cooper to D. F. Cooper | 19,000 |
| Same property; D. F. Cooper to V. E. Cooper | 19,000 |

LEASE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2d av., s. e. corner 46th st.; 3 years, per year | $1,080 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY** house for sale in 24th st., near and east of Madison square. Price $24,000; one-third cash. Possession immediate. Also, two houses in 26th st., just west of Broadway, both well rented, will be sold at a price which will pay ten per cent. on the investment; two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

**TWENTIETH ST., THE MOST DESIRABLE STREET BELOW 23D ST.**—For sale—a fine first-class full-size house, just west of 5th av., with extension; house contains all modern improvements, hard-wood, &c. Price reasonable. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

**JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS** money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

**FOR SALE.**—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A nine-room cottage, with modern improvements, on easy terms; in first-class neighborhood. Inquire of J. S. PARSHALL, Morrisania.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**RICH FARMING LANDS, FOR SALE VERY** cheap by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Now is the time to secure a home in the great central belt of population and wealth, and on the line of the world's highway. 3,000,000 acres in EASTERN NEBRASKA in the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY, the garden of the West. Full information in regard to lands, prices, terms of sale, &c., together with pamphlets, circulars, and maps, may be obtained from all the agents of the department; also, *The Pioneer*, a handsome illustrated paper, with maps, &c., and containing the homestead law. Mailed free to all applicants. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

**AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW** York.—For sale or exchange for City property only, a large mansion, situated in eleven acres of ground, beautifully laid out, containing fruit and shade trees in abundance, stabling, ice-house, &c.: mansion contains twenty-four rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, gas-pipes, &c. If desired will be disposed of with horses, carriages, and furniture. Apply to GEO. MANLEY, on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD** City property, one of the most perfectly elegant and delightfully situated gentlemen's country seats within fifty minutes of this City, situated in the town of Whitestone, Long Island; to be appreciated must be seen; owner going to Europe. W. N. GRISWOLD'S real estate office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UN**furnished, at Clifton, N. J., Erie Railway, one hour from New-York, delightfully located on Passaic River, large house, with all improvements; ice-house, boat-house, abundance of fruit and shade; twenty-eight acres. BELLAMY BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON** Hudson, a new three-story French-roof cottage, twelve rooms; range, hot and cold water, bath-room; acre of ground in lawn and forest trees; five minutes from depot, near the river; one hour from City Hall. Apply to J. B. LEFURGY, owner.

**AT SHARON, CONN., DESIRABLE RESI**DENCES, with mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing; three and a half hours from City; will sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished; terms favorable. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY** of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 3 0** acres on the York River; good house and out-buildings; price $6,000. H. B. DURAND, No. 573 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE** square mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start. Natural grazing the year round. Profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum. Climate unsurpassed. Society unexceptionable. Mr. Grant's colony (over 500 square miles) the largest and most successful in America. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen, who have visited the estate or have sons and relatives settled upon it.
JOHN C. GUNTHER, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
GEORGE MOLLER, Esq., No. 98 Wall st.
PETER MOLLER, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel.
THOS. R. CLARK, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.
For circulars apply to GEO. GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 696 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED, TO** A PRIVATE FAMILY—On the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of unsurpassed elegance and beauty; grounds over forty acres, with a fine water front; mansion large; rooms numerous; suitable for a family of wealth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT** Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—ELEGANT country seat and plots of ground at Newport, R. I. Country places wanted to supply a demand. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**CATSKILL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A** farm between Canter's Kills and Haines' Falls; magnificent scenery and location for Summer hotel or residence. Inquire of Dr. HOFFMANN, No. 64 6th av.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTORS' SALE.**
Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.
Houses and Lots on
2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.
SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.
SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.
EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.
EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.
AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.
THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.
WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.
Also,
By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.
AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.
Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

**AUCTION.**

On WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. P. M. HARFORD,
on 2d av., Mount Vernon, 100 feet south of 3d st., with fifteen City Lots; Lots Nos. 118 and 98 running through to 1st av. The above is in one of the finest locations, and offers the rarest chance for investment ever offered at auction in Mount Vernon. Four minutes' walk from the depot. The house contains ten rooms; the grounds are beautifully shaded and fruited, and are situated in the very centre of the village.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK,** AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
TENTH AVENUE.—One lot, west side, 40 feet south of 99th st. NINETY-NINTH STREET.—One lot, south side, 77.6 feet west of 10th av. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 150 feet east of 10th av. ELEVENTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AND HILLSIDE AVENUE.—The plot of land fronting on 11th av. Boulevard, through to and fronting on Hillside av., near Ellwood st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE** LAND IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, FORMERLY TOWN OF MORRISANIA.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, about twenty-seven acres of land, lying between the Harlem Railroad and the Harlem River, bounded on the south by 149th st.; together with valuable water-front rights, under letters patent from the State of New-York. Terms will be announced at the time of the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**TRUSTEE'S SALE,**
of the extra size building lot on east-side of
MADISON AV.
74.6 feet north of 57th st.,
on TUESDAY, JUNE 1.
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

**SUPREME COURT SALE.**
**CENTRAL PARK LOTS.**
Two lots on south side of 80th st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25 feet by half the block.
By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers.
Under the direction of EDWARD D. GALE, Referee, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale positive. Sixty per cent. can remain for two years.

**ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.** Executors' sale, June 3, of four lots, 100 feet 11 inches front by 100 feet deep, with all improvements thereon, being north-west corner of 122d st. and New or 5th av., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE HUDSON** River, north of Newburg, to rent. The mansion has all modern improvements and is fully furnished. The grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out; stables and outbuildings complete in every detail. The place was laid out by the owner for his own comfort and is one of the finest sites on the Hudson River; is offered to rent on account of the owner going abroad. The rent will be made satisfactory to a good tenant. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

**FORTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN BROAD**way and 6th av., (near St. Cloud Hotel.)—To rent, fully furnished, together or separately, handsome dining-room, three-window extension parlor floor, front parlor (three windows) on second; also, front rooms on third and fourth floors; modern conveniences; kitchen accommodations, if desired; references exchanged. Address (for one week) TERMS MODERATE, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LONG BRANCH.**
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

**A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET.**—Furnished and ready for immediate occupancy; at New-Hamburg, with frontage on the Hudson River; in perfect order; beautiful lawns and avenues of trees; billiard-room, graperies, gardens, and stables; location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

**YONKERS.—TO LET FOR SEASON, DOUBLE** house, handsomely furnished, fine lawn; shady, extensive view of Hudson, garden, poultry, fruit in profusion, carriage and horses. Call or address. Also, furnished Swiss cottage at Lake Mahopac. L. BALLARD, No. 109 Worth st., Agency.

**ORANGE, N. J., REAL ESTATE (SPECIALTY)** office of Hamilton & Wallis opposite Orange Station; residences for rent, fully furnished; season or year; also for sale; low prices; easy terms. City Office, No. 30 Pine st.

**MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON** or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house; use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

**TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 133 8TH ST., OPPO**site St. Clair Hotel; in perfect order; newly painted; twenty rooms; a rare chance to make money; W. N. GRISWOLD'S real estate office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**A FURNISHED FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS,** together or separately; transient or permanent; also country cottages. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

**TO LET—BASEMENT—NO. 63 EAST 9TH ST.,** near Broadway; also floors for house-keeping. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.—A COTTAGE** of nine rooms, furnished, with garden, fruit, in Rye Neck, Westchester County, near Mamaroneck. $250. WILLIAM C. HAIGHT, No. 212 Chrystie st.

**TO LET—BASEMENT, PARLOR FLOOR, AND** second floor, No. 25 Clinton place, separately or together, at low rates W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**TO LET—BANKING-ROOM NO. 744 BROADWAY,** corner Astor place, centre of the book publishing trade; two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Astor place; fitted up in the most elegant style with all things needed for immediate business.
W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**TO LET—NO. 11 CLINTON PLACE, ONE OF THE** finest parlor stores on Clinton place; plate-glass windows, &c; for piano, book, or other business of like class. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**OFFICES AND DESK ROOM TO LET—IN** the splendid building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place; terms very reasonable. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**TO LET.—CALL AND SEE THE STORE FLOOR,** No. 7 Clinton place; also the basement, newly-fitted up. Book trade centre W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**TO LET—THE ELEGANT SALOON, WITH FLOOR,** No. 13 Clinton place; in perfect order. Apply at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

**TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER,** Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

**TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO.** 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET**
IN THE
**TIMES BUILDING.**
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
*Times Office.*

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.**—THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHUSTER SMITH, Ann Eliza Smith, his wife; Eliza J. Harper, Abraham D. A. Miller, Bank of America, City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania; August Limbert, Louis Limbert, William Geisler, John E. Devlin, William Rose, John M. Sears, Samuel D. Babcock, survivor of Benjamin F. Babcock, deceased, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1875.
THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the twentieth day of March, 1875.—Dated May 1, 1875.
THOMAS D. HALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
my3-1aw6wM

**SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF** New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, HUGH CASSIDY, and GEORGE H. PECK, against ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER, Jasper K. Herbert, Millie D. Powers, Edward J. Powers, Charles P. Vannemann, Aletta Du Flon, James A. Jones, and Jennie, his wife, and Milton Pultz.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 65 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.
JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.
WETMORE & BOWNE, (substituted,)
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ap26-1aw6wM No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

**IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.**—BETWEEN THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875. CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver,
mh22-1aw13wM. Paterson, N. J.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT** C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
mh8-1aw6mM* Executors.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN** order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, } Administrators.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, }
my17-1aw6mM

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT** C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES,
mh29-1aw6mM* Administratrix.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT** C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
d14-1aw6mM WALTER L. KANE,

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-1aw6mM* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

## DRY GOODS.

**OPENING SUMMER STYLES**
AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
**GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES**
Just imported. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. "SEA SHORE," "BALTIC," "CROQUET," and "DON'T CARE" TOILETS, very desirable in these days.

## WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

**BASS ALE VAULTS, NO. 23 COLLEGE** place, New-York. Bass ale and Guinness stout sent to any part; $2 per dozen. Youngers & Co.'s ale and Barclay's London porter $1 50 per dozen; 20 cents per dozen allowed for bottles when returned.

**WINES AND LIQUORS AS SOLD BY GIL**BEY & CO., London. Grocers wanted as agents. Apply at BASS ALE VAULTS, No. 23 College place, New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND SOME** family going out of town who would want their house cared by two most respectable middle-aged women; unexceptionable references as to honesty and capability. Address Mrs. J. W. Haidley, No. 439 West 22d st.

**AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., A** large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations, young girls, and those lately landed.

**AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU,** families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds: for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

**A QUIET AND RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF** three adults (no children) wish the care of a house of a family going to Europe or the country; the best of references given. Address E. H., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

**A WOMAN AND HER HUSBAND WOULD** like the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months or more, if required; best reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

**A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO** get a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; good references. Address J. K., Box No. 320, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN** be obtained reliable servants of all nations, male and female; hotels and summer houses supplied at shortest notice. Apply at No. 602 6th av. and 35th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a lady or care grown children; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A very neat and tidy young woman who is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid and a first-rate waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for B. L.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-MAID.**—BY a handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or assist in the washing; no objections to go to the country; best of City references given. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at present employer's, No. 308 Lexington av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl; would do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 36th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with waiting or growing children and sew; good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st., for two days.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—BY A highly-recommended young woman, who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference; City or country. Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, at No. 43 West 48th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, one living with her parents, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY her present employer for a good girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4, at No. 31 East 30th st.

**CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT person as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands packing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 236 East 54th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from her last place; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A GREEN GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamber-work and take care of children; wages not so much of an object as a home. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

**COMPANION, &c.**—A POSITION AS COMPANION to a lady, and willing to make herself generally useful; willing to travel, or would teach young children. Address M. C. T., No. 57 East 128th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the best reference, that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, SCOTCH PROTestant woman, who is an excellent cook, makes superior bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves; understands milk and butter thoroughly, and wishes a place in the country; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH seven years' reference from last employer, in City or country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also bread and biscuit; can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.**—BY MOTHer and daughter; about fifteen; very useful, tidy, nice girl; the mother is an excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker; for City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds French, English, and American cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

**COOK.**—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; makes best bread and biscuits; no objection to assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG, PLEASANT AND NEAT woman; is a good family cook; would go in the country; understands about milk and butter; would not object to do the washing; has the best of testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS cooking, both American and French; is neat; keeps her kitchen in order; no objection to the country; best testimonials from her last place. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**DOMESTIC HELP,**
male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at
**ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,**
**No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.**

**COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—by two respectable Presbyterian women; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call or address No. 317 West 24th st., second floor.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A PROTESTANT, CAPABLE, REliable, steady woman, for hotel or private family; or can cook, wash, and iron for a family; City or country; has several years' good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A Scoth Protestant woman, with first-class City reference; bakes bread, buns, makes desserts, ice-cream, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook, where a kitchen-maid is kept; is an excellent manager; understands marketing; can take entire charge. Call three days at No. 230 6th av., corner 15th st., grocery store.

**COOK.**—FOR HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE, OR RESTaurant, in City or country; understands her business well; has good references; is perfectly competent; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A little girl two years old, to go in the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; references. Call for two days at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 18.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A competent young woman who is a good cook, makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY TWO SISters; would like situations with a family going to the country; one as thorough, good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have good City reference. Can be seen at No. 311 East 32d st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, pastries, and desserts; willing to go to the country with a private family for Summer; City reference. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 435 East [illegible]th st., second floor, front room.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 132 East 23d st., present employer's.

**COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.**—BY A SWEDISH woman who is a good plain cook, and very good washer and ironer; or general house-work: is strong, willing, and reliable; has a useful son about fifteen; would take very low wages if together; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH WOMAN as thorough cook; an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st.

**COOK.**—COUNTRY OR CITY; BY A SUPERIOR cook excellent baker; willing to assist in coarse washing; can take charge of milk and butter. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., second floor, front room.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

**COOK.**—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 55th st., corner of 5th av. Call from 9 to 2.

**COOK.**—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has two years' reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 35th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, or would go as assistant cook in a Summer hotel; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 153 East 43d st.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made at moderate prices; best City reference. Call at 259 6th av.

**DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKER**—OR AS GENeral family seamstress, by the day or month; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses. Address Dress-maker, No. 146 Spring st.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker; will go out by the day or week; perfect fit; $2 per day. Call at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

**GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED** cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, and all kinds of help for Summer hotels at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience as housekeeper in a gentleman's family: will be found competent and trustworthy; highly recommended. Call or address No. 710 3d av., top floor, front room.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as housekeeper in a first-class tenement-house; can be highly recommended. Address M. C. E., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as general house-worker; best City reference. Call at No. 408 West 39th st., rear, first floor.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant person as nurse to growing children; is very pleasant and agreeable with young Misses; also an excellent seamstress; best City reference. Address M. B., Box 286, two days, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, speaking German, French, and English; has good recommendations from her present place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; good operator; best City references. Address A. M. D., for two days, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, pleating, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; prefers the country; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A STRONG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class laundress; excellent reference from last employer; no objection to the country, the Hudson preferred. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st., store.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; box-pleating, puffing, and all kinds of fine washing, and all kinds of fine cooking; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**MAID, &c.**—(IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY)—BY A German maid; speaks French and English; understands hair-dressing, and dress-making; good City references. Address MAID, Box No. 259, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY,** removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.; select servants all nationalities, male and female, city or country, hotels, boarding-houses; lady attending.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is well experienced in the care of children, or can take entire charge of an infant; is also a good seamstress; can operate on sewing machine; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, lately arrived in this country; would do chamber-work; is a neat sewer; will be found willing; is of a good disposition, and fond of children; willing to go to the country with City family. Address for two days E. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of one child and do plain sewing, and would assist the lady, or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objections to going in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 45 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**NURSE.**—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY, Swiss (French) person as nurse, seamstress; would like to have her daughter, fourteen years old, with her, to speak French to young children and make herself useful; best City reference given; high wages not expected. Call at No. 879 6th av., third bell.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of a baby and bringing it up on the bottle; or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 319 West 35th st., near 8th av.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A THORoughly competent nurse and seamstress, with a family going to the country for the Summer; can take the entire charge of a baby; is neat and obliging; has the very best of City references for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THREE years in her last place; City or country; understands bringing up a baby on the bottle; also the care of grown children, and can do sewing, if required. Can be seen until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M.

**NURSE.**—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN experienced nurse and good family seamstress; speaks English; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, care of children, seamstress, chamber-maid, &c.; city or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle, excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 20th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A SWEDISH young woman, who is fond and kind to children; operates on sewing-machine; no objection to help with chamber-work; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, STILL WITH present employer, as nurse for infant or growing children; is recommended by her lady to fill a responsible position; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS competent to take care of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

**NURSE.**—BY A VERY GOOD NURSE; ONE OR two engagements from ladies; can be well recommended; terms moderate. Call or send to Mr. Hurley, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A GOOD, experienced French person; understands sewing by machine; best City references. Call or write to O. R., restaurant, No. 158 East 42d st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A FIRST-class French woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply for three days at present employer's, No. 26 North Washington square, between 11 and 5.

**NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A young woman as competent nurse; will assist with chamberwork; three years' reference. Apply at No. 7 West 56th st., present employer's.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take care of children, or wait on an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has seven years' reference. Call at No. 164 West 29th st.

**NURSE.**—AS LADY'S NURSE, OR AS NURSE TO an invalid; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; thoroughly understands care of infant from its birth; has excellent reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, EIGHTEEN YEARS old, to take care of a baby. Address No. 234 East 37th st., second floor.

**NURSE.**—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE TO wait on a lady and children going in the country. Call or address No. 13 Bond st.

**SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good hair-dresser; has best City references; no objection to go to the country; will travel with a family. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class seamstress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.**—BY AN AMERIcan girl as a first-class seamstress and dressmaker; gives several years' City references as a competent, neat, and agreeable person. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.**—BY A SEAMSTRESS and maid; an elderly lady preferred; would take charge of the linen and assist in housekeeping; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 454 7th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL: very good servant, as waitress and chamber-maid; is obliging, not afraid of work, and can furnish good recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping for her first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend; can be seen at her present employer's till suited. Call at No. 12 East 38th st.

**WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A respectable young girl as waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's for two days, No. 31 West 19th st.

**WANTED**—BY A PARISIAN LADY, WELL EDUcated, a place in a family going to the country; understands thoroughly dress-making and underwear, and is willing to instruct children in French; best references. Address Mme. JANVIER, No. 110 West Clinton place.

**WASHING.**—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY wishes to take in a few gentlemen's washing at her own house; good reference. Call at No. 704 3d av., second floor.

### MALES.

**A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE** wishes to learn a trade: painting or plumbing preferred. Call on or address P. Keegan, No. 703 3d av., in the store.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of any gentleman's establishment; long reference; City or country; any part of the United States. Address C., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A SINGLE MAN OF TWENTY years' experience in the business; has first-class City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good driver; six years' reference. Address J. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference, and highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address Stables, 162 West 18th st.

**COACHMAN, GARDENER OR FARMER.**—By a German Protestant; married; understands the raising of stock. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COMPETENT MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness, in all respects; has driven for the last ten years; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City recommendations for strict honesty and sobriety. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

**COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.**—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant single man, aged forty three years, who is a good coachman and groom, also a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; safe driver; good gardener, if required; best City reference of last and former employer. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

**COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.**—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single man who is a good driver and an excellent groom; willing to assist in garden and make himself useful; best recommendation. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM OR GARDENER**—By a single man, who thoroughly understands the business; would make himself generally useful; can milk; best of reference. Address F., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN, &c.**—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman or waiter; is thoroughly competent to fill either position; is very willing and obliging and has best City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 169 West 24th st., present employer's.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent; is disengaged through his employer turning out his horses; City or country; first-class City references. Call on or address T., No. 111 East 22d st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, light weight, as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good references to that effect, also for sobriety and honesty. Address F., private stable No. 34 West 24th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTestant married man; no family; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call or address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

**COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.**—BY AN ENGlishman and wife, in the same family; man has first-class City references as coachman, wife as seamstress or laundress. Call or address J. V., No. 201 East 34th st., over the bank.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; can milk; is willing and obliging; five years' good City and country reference. Address W. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family, as coachman; in City or country; can furnish excellent references. Call or address Robert, No. 136 East 41st st., Grand Central Boarding Stables.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Address T. M., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. K., No. 11 East 27th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call on or address Dr. Shaw, No. 3 West 30th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman, one who is able and willing to work; thoroughly understands his business; for references refers to present employer, Dr. T. G. Cheesman, 5 East 27th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last place. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN (German) as first-class coachman; excellent City reference from last employer. Address or call at No. 644 6th av.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and help in a garden. Address C. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

**FARMER.**—BY A SWEDE, LATELY LANDED, AGED twenty-six; speaks no English; is strong, brought up on farm; can milk and drive; will come for very low wages by the year. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**GARDENER.**—BY PRACTICAL MAN; MARRIED; understands management greenhouses, graperies; is first-class fruit and vegetable grower, and well-experienced in laying out and improving places; reference first-class for sobriety and capability. Address C. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN**—CAN MILK, drive, and take care of horses; is handy with carpenter's tools; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER AND FARMER.**—BY A MARRIED man as gardener and farmer; understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

**GROOM, &c.**—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS groom; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business; or would take care of road horses and make himself generally useful. Call at Brewster's ware-rooms, 14th st. and 5th av.

**GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG man of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

**GROOM OR VALET.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom or valet; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; strictly temperate. Call on or address P. M., No. 160 West 20th st., private stable.

**HOSTLER.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care of road horses; would look after a T cart; has good City references. Address Christopher, No. 6 West 19th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED male nurse, medical or surgical, the care of an invalid; best reference as to ability and character. Address J. M., St. Luke's Hospital, corner 54th st. and 5th av.

**NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR** Valet—To an invalid gentleman; good recommendations from country and town doctors. Address, for one week, Corneille Indruk, Madison, N. J.

**TRAVELING SERVANT TO A FAMILY OR** gentleman, by a Swiss man, aged thirty-five; accustomed to traveling; speaks several languages, and knows Europe well; best reference. Address U. A. H., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**USEFUL MAN.**—AN AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, skillful horseman and driver; good penman and accountant; willing to make himself useful; City or country; best reference, or security will be given if required. Call on or address Security, No. 527 West 44th st.

**USEFUL MAN—POULTRY, DAIRY, &c.**—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged 38 years; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c; wife is a good butter-maker, and can care poultry, &c. best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A YOUNG SWISS; UNDERstands the care of horses and driving, also gardening of flowers and vegetables. Call or address T. H., No. 309 Broome st.

**WAITER.**—BY A WAITER, FIRST OR SINGLE hand; fully understands the business; has the best of references; no objection to any part of the United States; advertiser is a North of Ireland Protestant, strictly temperate and trustworthy. Address R. W., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—By a young colored man as waiter in a private family, or as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; wages moderate; best references from last employer. Address T. Nelson, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman, as waiter in a private family; makes up all kinds of salads, and knows how to take care of silver; City or country; City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER—PRIVATE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman in good family; is thoroughly competent; City references from most respectable families and well recommended. Call or address, for three days L. B., 1,220 Broadway, corner 30th st., West, florist's.

**WAITER.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class private waiter; understands thoroughly the duties of a gentleman's house; good City reference. Address G. S. H., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; two years' City references; speaks good English; is single, sober, industrious; makes excellent salads. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 16 West 17th st.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, to sell our new publications of the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia. New-York Lithographing and Engraving Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Park place.

**WANTED.**—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO work on ladies' bustles; also a competent forewoman; good salary will be paid to the right person. NEW-YORK NOVELTY CO., No. 128 Church st.

**WANTED**—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business. Call at No. 29 West 19th st.

**WANTED**—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS AT NO. 38 West 29th st.

## SHIPPING.

### CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA...WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16
ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9 | *SCYTHIA...WED., June 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.......................WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY.........................TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M. | Erin, June 19.
Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.........................June 1, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.......................June 22, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..................................May 29.
ETNA..................................June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.................................June 5.
CLARIBEL..............................June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

## STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COO..........Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..................Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

THE STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP STATE OF INDIANA will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, New-York, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Passengers to be on board at 1 P. M. For passage to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, &c., apply at No. 72 Broadway.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE...................SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.................SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ........SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

### WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at ... o'clock ... M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, June 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No 317 Broadway.

### WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 1 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina....................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.................. 22 50
First-class passage to Augusta........................ 20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

### NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.......................Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...................Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA......................Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

### *PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.*

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON..................................June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO...............................June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

### *NEW-YORK AND HAVANA*

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..............THURSDAY, June 3
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS.......THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

## SHIPPING.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.......................SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......................SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.........................SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.......................SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

### INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.............Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.......June 5 | MAIN.........June 19
DONAU.......June 12 | RHEIN........June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.................................. 60 gold.
Steerage...................................... 30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

### ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....................Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.
CALIFORNIA.................Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### STEAM-SHIPS AND STEAM-YACHTS,

Should be supplied at once with EDSON'S RECORDING STEAM GAUGES, as they are the best security against disasters resulting from over pressure, and promote economy in use of fuel. A "High Pressure Alarm Gong" is sounded when the limit in pressure is exceeded. Paper mills and other manufacturing establishments find them of great benefit in fixing responsibility. For prices and circulars, apply to
M. B. EDSON, No. 91 Liberty st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West via Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

### ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:... A. M., ... a... ... ays ... ay.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

### GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

### COZZENS'

### WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

### United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

### HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

### ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

### OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for
INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH
and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

### WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and one-half miles from Stroudsburg. Elevation 200 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys; magnificent scenery; dry air, &c.; prices for June, $10 per week; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circulars and particulars address I. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

### THE WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE.

FIFTY TRAINS, TIME THIRTY MINUTES.

This elegant family hotel, enlarged and refurnished, now open; large, airy rooms; location rural, high and unsurpassed for health, beauty, and accessibility; 180 acres, with fruits, flowers, play-grounds, groves, walks, boating, bathing, and fishing; Alderney dairy, excellent stables; two depots on grounds; terms reasonable to desirable parties; Sunday trains. Circulars at Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH Amboy, N. J.—Accessible by boat, and twenty daily trains landing passengers at Whitehall, Liberty, Cortlandt, Vesey, and Desbrosses sts., New York; fare, 25 to 50 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents to $1; commutation very low; the rooms are extraordinarily large and finely furnished, accommodating 150 guests; excellent table, boating, bathing, and all the amusements. Terms moderate. H. B. KENT, proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison Square, New York.

### PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J.,

on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steamboat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.

D. S. HAMMOND.

### AMERICAN HOTEL,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 1.

Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address
W. P. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

### HATHAWAY'S HOTEL,

DEAL, NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Open from June 20 to Sept. 20.
WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the banks of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of E. HARNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes' drive from depot, one and one-half hour by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling; a few desirable rooms; also a furnished cottage, with board, can be secured on reasonable terms by applying at No. 45 5th av.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR guests in first-class house, situated on banks of the lake; high elevation; delightful view of lake; furniture and bedding all new; rare chance to secure choice apartments and good table. Address Mr. BARCLAY, care Mr. COADY, No. 120 Park av.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HEIGHTS from June 1; first-class table; unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate.

References: E. R. Anthony, No. 70 Wall st.; John H. Welles, No. 300 Broadway.

Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., opens June 1; situated on high ground; piazzas front and rear to every floor; water and gas in every room; beautiful drives, bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Plans and terms at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 6, or address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

A.—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D ST., Carmansville-on-the-Hudson, opens early in June under new management, and kept first-class in every respect; fronts the Hudson, with splendid view; two minutes from depot or boat-landing; Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 201, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, GREAT NECK LANDING, Long Island; now open; easy of access by Steam-boat Seawanhaka, 4 P. M., from Peck slip; also Flushing Railroad; bathing, fishing. Address as above.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Open June 15, will be kept in first-class style as a family boarding-house; is situated directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Further particulars and photograph No. 150 West 34th st.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

### WARREN HOUSE,

WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, will open June 1. Communication by boat twice and railroad seventeen times daily. R. D. TUCKER.

### SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG Island, on the shores of the finest harbor within one and a half hours sail of New-York City; now open; terms moderate. WEEKS BROS.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Opens June 10; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; good stable accommodations; references exchanged. Address Mrs. CREAGH, Post Office Box No. 99.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? For full list of places, prices and accommodations. See HOME JOURNAL; just out.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

## EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

## FURNITURE.

MATTINGS.—RED CHECK, FANCY, AND WHITE, at low prices, open to-day. Call.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

### NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.

This house, thoroughly repaired, newly painted, and elegantly furnished, is opened on a new plan, affording all comforts of a first-class hotel for less expense; floors or suites rented without board; meals, if desired, served in rooms to order. First-class laundry attached to the house.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 East 35th st., has two large, airy rooms to offer transiently or for the Summer, and after June 2 three more at Summer prices; is ready to make arrangements for the Winter for one very fine suite and two upper rooms.

EAST 61ST ST.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, residing within 500 feet of the Park, would take one first-class family, giving them entire second floor, exclusive use of bath, &c., with private parlor if required; first class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Choice of five rooms, with or without board, on third floor front; second floor, with bath adjoining; house and table first-class; transient boarders taken; reference required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST ST., OPPOSITE GRAMERCY PARK HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; superb physician's office, with all conveniences.

APARTMENTS.—A PARLOR, LARGE BED-ROOM, and bath-room, all communicating, handsomely furnished, will be rented, from now till 1st of November, to a gentleman only. Address M. R., care of E. H. Ludlow, Up-town Office, No. 35 East 17th st.

A RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN, WIFE, or a party of four persons can obtain home comforts with private family; furnished rooms; board; no other boarders. No. 244 West 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, BLOCK from Broadway, No. 244, convenient to five car lines—Elegant rooms, en suite or single, with full board; plenty of fruit and milk; coolest street in the City; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A SUPERIOR SUITE OF rooms, private table, (if preferred,) at Summer prices; liberal arrangements to a permanent party; room for gentleman.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—ONE OR TWO nicely-furnished, cheerful rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen; private family; comfortable home afforded; references.

UNUSUALLY COOL, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, with board; location just west of Broadway; quiet; very convenient to business and places of amusement; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th street.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; first class in every particular.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—LOVELY, COOL, handsomely-furnished second-story front room, at moderate rate; also, office for physician and small room for gentleman; breakfast; references.

PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD FOR gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen; private family; all the comforts of a good home for $18 per week. At No. 243 West 51st st.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON AV.—Parties wishing permanent board can be accommodated at extremely low prices, for the remainder of the season. House opposite Columbia College grounds.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—TO let by the year, a large, cool, well-furnished bedroom in a studio building. Apply to H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in this superior airy location at Summer prices; also, table board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—DESIRAble rooms en suite or singly; also elegant parlor floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THIRD story; front and back rooms; water, gas, closets, &c.; to two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 123 East 12th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND FLOOR, three rooms, en suite, with board; also front single rooms, southern exposure, and larger rooms, permanently or transient; Summer prices.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, to gentleman; house has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly located. Inquire at No. 315 West 29th st.

GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY A FAIR price, and desiring handsome accommodations, can find them at No. 62 West 17th st. References exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor and rooms on third and fourth floors, handsomely furnished, with board; also office suitable for physician; references.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 205 EAST 16TH ST.—GOOD BOARD, with nicely-furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen and gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without first-class board. References exchanged.

### FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

An entire floor, either as a private apartment, or for business, with baths. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., WINDSOR HOTEL block.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bedroom, with hot and cold water; also hall room, at moderate prices.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let to a young gentleman; references. Call at No 113 Lexington av.

PLEASANT COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, at 22 East 20th st.

ROOMS, FURNISHED, TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with or without board. 131 Lexington av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for the Summer, with board; also, table board.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY COUPLE in a private family having more room than they require; rooms on second floor, with good plain board, (home-made preferred,) between 20th and 45th sts. and 3d and 6th avs.; state location and terms; permanent if suited. Address J. L. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JESSE S. CARMAN and ALONZO F. CARMAN, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1875, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Jesse S. Carman and Alonzo T. Carman, of South Orange, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said district.
By J. C. BAILEY, Deputy Marshal.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel Kaufman and by Charles H. Kaufman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-third day of June, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1875.
my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Terms of sale cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at the office of my attorney, John Todd, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York.—Dated May 29, 1875.
my31-law3wM* EDWARD ARNOLD, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 25th day of May, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNEY HULL, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..................Mr. Lester Wallack.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON!

NEW PLAY, NEW COMPANY,
NEW ORCHESTRA,
NEW LOCAL SCENERY.
EVERY FEATURE NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE!

MONDAY, May 31,
and every evening during the week.
Also,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
will be presented a new and original local sensational drama entitled
THE DONOVANS,
written expressly for the celebrated specialty artists,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
and produced with
NEW SCENERY BY MATT MORGAN, J. MORRIS, AND J. CLARE.
FINE EFFECTS BY N. WALDRON.
FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS BY F. DORRINGTON.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC, COMPOSED AND ARRANGED BY MR. DAVE BRAHAM.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. B. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vaudeenie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

Incidental to the drama a pleasing and attractive Olio Entertainment, with
HARRIGAN AND HART
in two of their most popular specialties.
THE PEAK FAMILY OF BELL-RINGERS,
CHARLES AND CARRIE AUSTIN, Miss NELLIE ST. JOHN,
and the Child Wonder,
BABY BINDLEY.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.—SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.

41ST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
which WILL CLOSE on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.
Farewell Appearances in America
(LIMITED TO FIVE NIGHTS ONLY) of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE AND HER RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA-BOUFFE COMPANY.
A CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, (This Monday,) MAY 31,
only performance of Herve's renowned opera-bouffe,
CHILPERIC.
MISS SOLDENE.....in her great role of.....CHILPERIC
TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, only time of Offenbach's
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
WEDNESDAY, June 2, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THURSDAY, June 3, BENEFIT OF THE TEACHES.
Only time of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS SOLDENE.
HER LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
POPULAR PRICES—50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

### GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

Late Hippodrome.
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..............................Director
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE EVERY NIGHT.
The most beautiful garden in the world.
CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT
BY
GILMORE'S SPLENDID BAND OF
100 PERFORMERS.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved boxes, $1 extra.

FRONT BOXES AND TICKETS FOR GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN AT TYSON'S, FIFTH AVENUE AND WINDSOR HOTELS.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'

### Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

### ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.
POPULAR PRICES—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Third week and immense success of Girofle-Girofla.
MERRIMENT AND JOVIALITY
during the entire performance; the play rendered with the force, sparkle, and gossamer air of refined mirth. The English version of Lecocq's world-wide famous Opera Bouffe has proved the most charming entertainment in the City.

Fifty pleasing voices. Orchestra complete. A brilliant chorus and superb, skillfully-arranged scenery by Matt Morgan. Every evening at 8 and Saturday matinee at 2. For sale of seats Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10.

### SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
29th st. and Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THE THREE HANDSOME ACTORS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL GIVE an Old Folks concert at Steinway Hall, Monday evening, May 31. Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the door.

### GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

TO LET.
Apply to F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS.—At a farm-house 1½ miles from North Adams, board for three families can be had for the Summer; the house is pleasantly situated on the main road, is newly furnished, has hot and cold water, and gas in every room, also bath-room and all City conveniences; plenty of fresh milk and a generous country table. Terms for adults, $12 per week; children half-price. Address Post Office Box No. 215, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—PRIVATE family owning large country-house, fifteen miles from City Hall, offer board to family of three or four for the Summer months; high ground, large garden, fine views and drives, &c.; good stable accommodation; Croton water and gas. Address Post Office Box No. 2,564. Those willing to pay liberally need only apply.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—One hour from City on New-York and New Haven Railroad; healthy location and comfortable house; fruit and shade trees; lawn and croquet; near depot, and not far from Sound; boating, bathing, and fishing; opportunity to keep horses. Address Box No. 65 Post Office, Rye, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR the Summer at a large, commodious farm-house, within easy distance of the noted points of interest; terms $8 to $10 per week. Address
C. C. PRATT,
Westport, Essex County, N. Y.
Refers to J. C. Lay, Esq., No. 447 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in a very pleasant and healthy locality, can have the best accommodations in a large and commodious house, with pleasant, shaded piazzas, lawns, &c., two and a half hours from City, on line of New-Haven Road; good bathing, boating, and fishing; stabling for horses. Address H. R., Box No. 1,682 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM house; mountain air; extremely healthy; view for miles around; fresh milk and eggs; near depot; daily mail; will give rides when convenient; references exchanged. PETER BEYEA, Winterton, Sullivan County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Haverstraw; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY situated farm-house a short distance from the ocean; healthy location; boating, fishing, gunning, &c.; terms reasonable. Address E. RANDALL, Southampton, Long Island.

FORTY MINUTES FROM WALL ST.—Board in private family for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; large, airy rooms; excellent board; boating, bathing, and fishing. Address R. GORDON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies without children can find board in a private family; no other boarders; two hours' ride from the City. For further particulars address WILLIAM H. BLACKWELL, Neshanic, N. J.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with country board for the Summer months in Millburn, N. J. Address P. O. Box No. 90, stating references.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLAK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address ORLO BURT.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Address, for two days, H. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office; afterward Box No. 120 Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; grounds large, well shaded; fine river view; terms moderate. Address Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMmodate four adults with board and pleasant rooms; house first class; near depot; terms reasonable; references. Address R. P. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A FEW FAMilies can get board in a healthful location, fifty miles from the City. Apply to W. H. SMITH, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT accommodations at a beautiful country-seat situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references exchanged. Address A. B.

TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS, with superior board, may be had at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

## MUSICAL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF their magnificent 7½ octave Bradbury pianoforte all improvements, patent agraffe, cost $900, for $250, stool, cover, box for shipping; also bedroom suit, and parlor suit for sale. Call at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## STATIONERY.

### ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT.

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3.
BENEFIT OF MR. WM. W. TILLOTSON,
(Treasurer.)

for which special occasion a bill of more than ordinary attractiveness is being arranged, due advertisement of the details to be published in Tuesday's papers.

Among
THE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING GREAT ARTISTS
are
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE,
Mr. C. B. BISHOP,
Miss HELEN TRACY,
and the entire company of Booth's Theatre.

THE SALE OF SEATS

begins Monday morning, and will be continued up to the event. BOX-OFFICE open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** ORDINARY PRICES will prevail, notwithstanding the immensity of the programme to be offered.

RESERVED PLACES...................................$1 50
General admission.................................. 1 00

### BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.

JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

FAREWELL IMPERSONATIONS BY CLARA MORRIS.

The present is the last week of the protracted and brilliant season at this establishment, and its close will be marked by the revival of Dumas' thrilling drama,
CAMILLE,
with the distinguished American actress,
MISS CLARA MORRIS
in the title character. To give additional interest to the representation, an especial engagement has been effected with the popular young artist,
MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
who will make his first appearance in Booth's Theatre, and in the part of ARMAND DUVAL. The other assignments are to Mr. Henry Weaver, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. Harry Hogan, Mr. Albert Reed, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Marion Sackett, Miss Fanny Reeves, Miss Emma Grattan, &c.

The absorbing play will be produced with great care, and a performance of singular excellence may be anticipated.

Seats can be secured.

*** WEDNESDAY, June 2, GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL MATINEE. WOMAN'S HEART and OTHELLO, by prominent members of the order.

*** THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 3, grand extra performance for the Benefit of Mr. WM. W. TILLOTSON, Treasurer. A magnificent bill, which will have timely advertisement.

Places may be secured in advance.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......................Manager.
NINE MORE NEW STARS THIS WEEK
ADDED TO
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND PANTOMIME, SEVEN DWARFS OR HARLEQUIN, OR WORLD OF WONDERS. CHARLES WHITE, LARRY TOOLEY, HANNAH BIRCH, Charles Young, Harry Brown, Dennis Troupe. Matinée Saturday.

### NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Mother, is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Golden Wedding-ring," Torrey, 50 cents; "Hanuca," Hebrew melody, Miss Heilbron, 50 cents; "Lost in the Wide World," Thomas, 40 cents; "Swedish Wedding March," Courlaender, 50 cents; "Far o'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.
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## STEAM-BOATS.

### PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

### STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

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Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

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D. S. BABCOCK, President.
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N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

### ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

### HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M. | Monday, 24th....7:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 26th.7:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 25th...8:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 27th..8:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 26th.1:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 28th....9:00 A. M. | Thursday, 27th..1:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 29th..2:30 P. M. | Friday, 28th....2:00 P. M. |
| Monday, 31st....5:00 P. M. | Monday, 31st....6:00 A. M. |

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to B. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus —the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

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H. O'REILLY & CO., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c.—Lowest rates in the City; every convenience, elevator, watchman, separate rooms. Parties breaking up house-keeping or about to leave the City would do well to call upon or address MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.— FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 13 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 13 4th av.

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### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

SIXTEENTH WEEK.
108TH TO 115TH PERFORMANCE OF THE

### BIG

### BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED!!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

### BONANZA MATINEE

SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE ACTED.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
165TH TO 172D TIME OF
Mr. HART JACKSON'S
adaption of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the
LAST PERFORMANCES,
as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, June 5, at 1:30, Twenty-sixth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, THE CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and the
180TH PERFORMANCE
of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
The theatre will be
MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED
with flowers, and an
ELEGANT SOUVENIR
will be presented to each lady in attendance.

Box Office now open for the sale of seats to all the closing performances.

### EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MISS KATE FIELD

begs to announce that, having accepted from a number of our leading citizens the tender of
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
to take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, AT 1:30 P.M.,
she will have the honor of appearing in the three-act drama by the late J. M. Field, Esq., entitled
GABRIELLE,
and the beautiful comedietta of
THE OPERA BOX,
together with a
CAST OF IMMENSE STRENGTH,
particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.

☞ Box Office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MATINEE BENEFIT OF MR. McKEE RANKIN,
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, AT 1:30 P. M.,

when the following bill of extraordinary attraction will be presented by the kind assistance of the distinguished artists, all of whom have kindly volunteered:

The delightful two-act comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Capt. Walter Maydenblush.......Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Sir Charles Howard.............Mr. W. J. COGGSWELL
Hon. Leicester Fluttermore...Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Mr. Allenbourne........................Mr. RAYNOR
James..................................Mr. QUIGLEY
Lady Jane Howard................Miss FANNY MORANT
Gertrude, (the Little Treasure,)...Miss KATE CLAXTON
Mrs. Meddleton..................Mrs. MARIE WILKINS

to be followed by the
fourth act (the ball-room scene) of
CAMILLE.

Camille...........................Miss CLARA MORRIS
Mme. Prudence......................Miss MARY WELLS
Olympe.............................................
Armand Duval.......................Mr. McKEE RANKIN
De Varville........................Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Gustave...........................Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Gaston.........................Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS

after which the fourth act of
MARBLE HEART.

Raphael.....................Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Volage.......................Mr. CHAS. VANDENHOFF
(His first appearance in five years.)
Veaudoré.......................Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Frederick...............................Mr. RAYNOR
Marco............................Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Clementine........................Miss KATE HOLLAND

To conclude with
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

Peter White, (with various operatic warblings and an abbreviated tripping of the light fantastic toe).......Mr. STUART ROBSON
Mrs. Peter White..............Miss KITTY BLANCHARD
Frank Brown....................Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Major Pepper........................Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Widow White.....................Miss LAURA PHILLIPS
Kitty Clover...................Mrs. JOSEPHINE CONIG

Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

### UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MATINEE BENEFIT TUESDAY, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.,
of
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
have kindly volunteered:

Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss KATE CLAXTON, Mr. C. H. VANDENHOFF,
Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,
Miss KITTY BLANCHARD, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS, Miss MARY WELLS,
Miss MAUD GRANGER, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Miss JOSEPHINE COREY,
Mr. W. J. COGGSWELL, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL,
Miss LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,

And will appear in
CAMILLE,
THE LITTLE TREASURE, MARBLE HEART,
and
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

Box-office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

### METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

## FINE ARTS.

### ART SALE.

The entire collection of fine Oil Paintings, recently imported by Mr. D'Huyvetter, are now on free exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av. Among them may be found three superb works by David Col, entitled

THE MODERN GALILEO, AND YET IT TURNS.

THE COUNTRY POLITICIAN.

THE HUNTER.

Also by Karel Ooms:

JOAN OF ARC AND CHARLES VII.;

HENRY II. AND WILLIAM OF ORANGE,

and many others of equal merit.

To be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ANY PERSON sending me (50c.) fifty cents will receive a valuable engraving of George Washington. Address NORRIS TRACY, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE— Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Maiden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

## TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LADY, teacher of French, and of the rudiments of English, desires a position for the Summer months, either as governess to children, or as companion to a lady; refers to patrons. Address Mme. R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN ACTUALLY TEACHING French, German, Spanish, drawing, penmanship, and other branches in a first-class school of this City, would like to find a position as tutor during Summer. Address M. B., Box No. 201 *Times* office.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

GOVERNESS, &C.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience as governess or companion; references. Address Instructress, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

## THE TURF.

THOMAS' EXCHANGE, NO. 1,239 BROADWAY —This establishment, long and favorably known as Thomas' Billiard, Bowling, and Art Gallery, having undergone extensive alterations, will be opened as a first-class pool-room on MONDAY, May 31, selling on all events, commencing with the Prospect Park races.
OLIVER L. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

# THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

## MAN'S IMPULSES AND EMOTIONS.

### AN INTERESTING SERMON BY MR. BEECHER—THE UNFRUITFULNESS OF EMOTIONS OF GOODNESS—HOW THE EMOTIONS ARE EDUCATED—ANGER NOT ONLY RIGHT BUT BENEFICIAL—VANITY THE SEEMING TO BE IN LIFE WHAT ONE IS NOT—THE FIRST DAWNING OF TRUTH THE ONE THAT MEN SHOULD TAKE CARE OF CHRIST.

There was a crowd in and about Plymouth Church yesterday. On the right of the pastoral platform, in a marble vase, was an immense bouquet of narcissus flowers, single and double, red, white, and yellow tulips, heath blossoms, pelargoniums, and passion flowers. On the pastoral table stood a double glass vase filled with five kinds of orchids, calla lilies, geraniums, tulips, azalias, smilax, and ferns. Mr. Beecher arrived promptly on time. He did not seem to be as well as usual. In a few minutes after his entrance the choir sang Dr. Hayes' "The Lord descended from above," after which Mr. Beecher invoked the Divine blessing, and read the 13th chapter of Matthew to the 23d verse, inclusive, in which the reception of the gospel is likened to grain scattered on rocky soil, among thorns, and on good ground. The 73d hymn was then sung, and Mr. Beecher offered the long prayer.

Mr. Beecher took as his text, "But what think ye? A certain man had two sons; and he came to the first and said, 'Son, go work to-day in my vineyard.' He answered and said, 'I will not;' but afterward he repented and went. And he came to the second and said likewise; and he answered and said, 'I go, Sir,' and went not. Whether of them twain did the will of his father? They say unto him, the first Jesus saith unto them, 'Verily, I say unto you, that the Publicans and the Harlots go into the Kingdom of God before you.'" Matthew, xxi., 28, 29, 30, and 31. It should be, he said, a matter of serious consideration to those who demand that preaching should proceed from a sound doctrinal basis, whether such a requirement is not in face of the practice of our Master. There is not a doctrinal sermon in the history of Christ's whole teaching. On the other hand, all the teachings of Christ were in the pictorial form, or were simply didactic teachings. I don't say that it is requisite that men should so preach, but when men preach didactically or pictorially, they should not be condemned because they don't adhere to what is called the great doctrinal views, sound doctrine, and so on. I wish to address you upon the unfruitfulness of emotions, of goodness, the inclination of men toward higher, nobler, purer lives, that dances glittering on men's surfaces for a moment toward nobility, toward grandeur even, and then subsides. We have received constitutions happily adapted to the needs of human life. Men are not like a lot of printer's types, to be selected and put together, and then to stamp a complete impression. Men have in every part of their nature instantaneous feeling as to what is pleasant or repulsive, perception as to what is right or wrong, judgment as to what is safe or dangerous for their purposes. This principle or element, of course, varies. In the dull or lethargic it is slower; in the intermediate it is less or more in some than in others; in those of finer organization it flashes without any perceptible impulse into action. All have it. Without it life would be impossible. If you had to walk out during an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, or afflicted with the tortures of lumbago—and I speak feelingly (laughter)—would you be constantly looking out for every brick that might be set a little one-sided, and calculating how high you would be compelled to lift your foot at every step? How long do you think it would take you to get from New-York to Brooklyn in this manner? Would not the whole day be consumed? But the foot sees the obstacles and looks out for them itself. Without thinking, you accommodate your body to ten thousand varying conditions of matter—the laws of gravity, of attraction, of warmth for instance. All these things the body takes care of. No man steps into a pile of mortar or of sand for lack of calculation.

EDUCATIONS OF THE EMOTIONS.

There was a theory that I empirically entertained for years, that the nerve system by use becomes intelligent; that some parts of the muscles become like the brain and think; that those muscles that are most used get by education enough of the quality of the brain for the avoidance of obstacles. That which is true of the muscles is true of the emotions. If a missile—a snow-ball is coming—for you and is about to strike you in the face, you don't say: "There comes a snow-ball. To save my face I must lift my hand and the snow-ball striking my hand my face will be saved. I will lift my hand." The snow-ball would hit you before you could think all that. [Laughter.] The hand goes up all at once, and the face is saved. This element does not run altogether in the direction of battles and fighting, though anger is often salvation; a man can't be a man without anger. If he have no anger, he is like a lobster without a shell, or an oyster without a shell—everything eats him up. [Laughter.] Anger is the electricity of emotion that destroys danger. Anger is not a sin, unless it be that anger on which the sun goes down, and that is hatred. Anger is not only right, but beneficial. There is virtuous anger, which becomes vicious only when it is kept up. Is a man, because he has power to judge, not to use it for any purpose? If he should afterward find himself to be mistaken it would be wrong not to correct himself. So quick decisions of the will, the emotions, the understanding are actions of the moral sense which adapts men to the wants of their career in society. There are many impulses which depend upon the external thing that elicits them. An Æolian harp placed in a window moves into song at the slightest breath of the wind, but an organ or a piano might stand in the same position a thousand years and would lie dormant unless manipulated. Many men are so sensitive that they originate impulses. They are automatic, inspirational; they have the power of generating impulses themselves without external aid. There are also many men who are competent to be heroes, but not to generate impulses toward heroism. If they be moved they have the capacity of heroic deeds. Many feel that generosity is a noble thing, when something moves them to feel so. But when there is nothing to move them they never think of it. There is just foundation enough in their natures to build generosity upon, but it has to be fed to them again and again out of its own nature. So thousands go to church and hear doctrines of purity and self-sacrifice and self-denial, and while here they say, "May God do so and so to me if I don't try this;" but the door of the church has hardly closed upon them, and the opportunity has hardly developed toward their children and their household, when the resolution is gone. I don't like to say it, but there are many here whose room would be much better than their company. They do no good here. They only occupy room that might be filled by more worthy persons. Who they are I don't pretend to know, and don't say; but perhaps you can interpret who I mean as well as I could tell you. They have sat here a score of years, and have gained no benefit from it. They are no better than when they came. They have outlived my power. I may arouse them, and perhaps make them more rational, but in respect to making them higher, nobler, purer men I fear that they are past my medicaments, past my ministrations.

THE IMPULSE OF VANITY.

Settled habits flash over good impulses and wreck them. Look, for instance, at vanity. I don't mean to say that the first impulse of vanity is wrong. Some men carry it too far; but love of admiration, a desire to please others, and to be considered as desirous of pleasing others, are good. Vanity is seeming to be in life what one is not, and it involves a sacrifice of the more vital things of life to the seeming. It is the case that the cream of life may often have reference to the good things we do. The vain man is brought to believe that it is nobler to be self-sacrificing, and he says: "I will crucify that incessant self-love of mine, for I perceive that it is ignoble and low." Ah, but have you asked leave? "Asked leave of whom? I have asked God's help." Yes; but have you asked leave of your soul habit? You are twenty-five or thirty years of age, and all that time you have been training up a despot within you. Do you suppose that he will take off his crown and abdicate just because you want him to? He won't. He says, "Here, my fool has been to church again, and is doing the same old thing over. I won't say anything to him. Let him get to the end of his tether." [Laughter.] The evening comes and friends gather in; your conscience has been up all day, but it is raw and new to it; it don't know the ways of your soul, while vanity does. The very first thing you do is something to attract admiration; some one of the thousand little baits that vanity throws out to catch applause. In the morning you say to yourself: "What was it I heard yesterday in church that disturbed me? Let me see; what was it? Oh, yes! About the ignobleness of vanity. I did intend to reform, but on sober second thought I don't know about it." You had the inspiration and you saw what was nobler, and for the moment despised the thousand petty tricks of a vain life, and vanity smirked. [Laughter.] It was a good thing to have and a poor thing to lose. Or take the man who is proud—the man who feels that when God made him He had to rest. [Laughter.] The man who, reading Job when the Almighty says "When I laid the foundations of the world where wert thou?" answers "Right behind you, Sir." [Renewed laughter.] There are men who enfortress themselves in the rocky embattlements of pride, and it is hard to give them inspiration except through the rifts which sickness makes or the lightning rents of misfortune. Even then this thought arises in them, "I don't think much of the sermon, but it is the truth of God, and with the Divine help I intend to make use of it." [Laughter.] That is a pale light, but it is a grateful one. It is through some such rift as this that they must escape from their rocky prison. If, on sober second thought, pride falls back, even the impulse was grateful. An impulse unexecuted has some benefit. For some days the storm-tossed mariner has had no reckoning. At length a rift appears in the clouds and he takes an observation. The sun is visible only half an hour when the clouds close again, but he has got the observation. How much better it would be if the storm should pass away; but even the observation is a good thing. It is a glorious thing that the proud man should see the field where the corn can wave; it is good for him to know the benefit of humility and feel it even a little, but it would be much better if he could fix his purpose and turn his channel to righteousness.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

I think that young men should learn to know all their malign impulses, and to hold them and put them to the test; but in regard to all the instantaneous, heroic, noble impulses, don't let sober second thought get at them. It lops their branches and strips them of their bark, and cuts them up into planks. The higher impulses need all the help they can get; the lower all the rest that can be given them. Blessed is the man who says "I will not," but thinking over it, and considering what love and fidelity are, is lifted up, and says "I will." Woe be to those who say, "I go, I go," and, after thinking about it, go not. How many are there here—I can't go on with the three or four other heads that I had—who, being accustomed to lay down in their household maxims of prudence to their children, instead of lifting them a little lower than the angels, lower them a little above the animals, teaching them to suspect virtue? How many pulpits do this, saying, "Beware lest you fall into self-deceit. Beware lest you build on a false foundation?" As if men were so liable to rush into heaven headlong that it is necessary to tie them with cords to hold them back. [Laughter.] As if the world's business was not drawing fatally downward all the time. As if the maxims of society were not penurious enough. The flame has been kindled which is to be a glorious fire, and you take a poker and turn the sticks over to see if it is well established. It goes out and you say, "I told you so. If it had been good it would have stood." [Laughter.] As if a child should be just born and not yet breathing and the doctor should say, "Put it upon the shelf. If it be alive it will show it." [Renewed laughter.] When the light breaks, men generally have impulses at that time. If a man says to me, "I am going to China. I have been impressed with what you have said, and when I come back next year I will become a Christian," my answer is that I will not see you here next year. If your impulse is hungry, feed it. If you are moved to justice or self-denial, call upon God; go home and tell your daughter or your son about it; speak to your friend of it. The first dawning of truth is the one that men should take care of. Christ, who would not harm a bruised reed or blow out the flickering flax, deals gently even with publicans and harlots. Act in concord with Him. Cherish every feeling of your ideal. If some men be afraid to go past a graveyard in the night, lest a sheeted ghost might mount the fence and gibber at them, how would it be if they had to pass and repass a graveyard full of ghosts of their murdered victims.

THE MURDERERS OF GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

If God gave resurrection to every good resolution you have murdered, to all the virtues you have slain, who among you could stand in your own presence or in that of any congregation? A man is seized in the midst of his affairs and thrown upon a bed of sickness, and everything depends upon himself to be set right. He raises his bloodshot eyes to heaven and asks God to be spared, promising to lead a better life. God hears his prayer. What has become of his promise? You who promised to quit your salacious ways, why have you not done so? You who promised to dash the cup of damnation from your lips, why is it still there? How many times in sickness, persecution, or bankruptcy have you looked up and He has brought you safely through? The time of sailing came, the breeze was favorably waiting, and you ignobly anchored.

It is no small thing for a man to reject his chances for the other world. It is a very serious thing, and the man who does it is false to God, to duty, to truth, and to himself. I say to every man in my presence, "Don't neglect the impulses to a nobler life. Don't forget the life that is in you." A child is drowned. The cry goes through the whole village. The mother, almost bereft of reason, rushes down to where they are bearing the limp form, and cries: "She is dead! She is dead! Oh, my only darling is dead—dead—dead!" They try to comfort her, and tell her not to be so despondent, but, strange fantasy of opposition, she will not be comforted. "She shall not die! She cannot be dead!" she cries, and as she gazes in anguish, a little quiver is seen on the child's lips. "Oh! my God, she lives! she lives!" The eyes have not seen anything, the heart cannot be felt, but sure enough there is life remaining. They ply remedies, and at length the mother's faith has its reward. Oh! if thou have but a quiver of the lip God perceives it. It is victory; it is hope; it is salvation for you. But despise not the working of the Spirit. Begin to hold fast and you will be saved.

The singing of the 700th hymn and the benediction closed the exercises. One of the members walked over to where the reporters were seated, previous to Mr. Beecher's arrival, and denounced the press generally for the publication of the interview with Mr. Henry E. Bowen in yesterday's TIMES. He claimed, in angry indignation, that the press had no right to report the sayings of "such a bad man."

## SINKING OF A SOUND STEAMER.

### THE STATE OF NEW-YORK GOES DOWN IN FLUSHING BAY, AFTER STRIKING ON NEGRO ROCKS IN HELL GATE—CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—NO LIVES LOST—THE FREIGHT SAVED—STATEMENT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

The Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Company's steamer State of New-York, Capt. E. A. Dibbell, which left the company's dock at Pier No. 24 East River at 1 P. M. yesterday, met with an accident which resulted in her being run ashore and sunk in the upper part of Hell Gate, where she now lies with her decks out of water at low tide, and with about five feet of water in the ladies' saloon at high tide. The accident was caused by the steamer meeting several barges being towed down the East River, while passing through Hell Gate, just beyond the Hog's Back. In endeavoring to steer clear of the approaching boats, so as to prevent a collision which must have sunk one or more of them, the bilge of the steamer struck on the reef known as Negro Rocks, which are on the south side of the river, nearly opposite the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The steamer proceeded on her course, however, until it was discovered that she was leaking badly and must sink, when she was run ashore at the mouth of Flushing Bay, two miles above the point where the accident occurred. Fortunately only fifteen passengers were on board, about eighty-five of them having proceeded to Hartford by railroad on account of the boat having been delayed so far beyond her usual time of starting, which would properly have been 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The reason of that delay was, that when the boat was on her way to New-York on Friday night she struck a rock on Saybrook Bar, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, recklessly placed there by the contractor engaged in building the breakwater at that point for the purpose of anchoring barges loaded with stone. By this accident the steamer was so badly damaged that, when she arrived in this City, she had to be placed on the dry-dock for repairs, which, by all night work, were completed at 9 A. M. on Sunday, when she was taken off, and immediately proceeded to the company's dock, where she was loaded with a large cargo of accumulated freight, consisting of cotton, groceries, dry goods, furniture, fruit, &c., and valued at about $100,000. As soon as the vessel was got ashore after the collision, the Captain sent the passengers and baggage back to the company's dock, where they all arrived safely. A tug-boat and barges were then sent to the scene of the wreck after its freight, three barge loads of which arrived at the company's dock at 8 o'clock. Another boat was immediately sent back after the remainder of the freight. No damage resulted to the cargo, all of which was returned to New-York in good condition.

The State of New-York was built in 1865, during the strike of the ship carpenters, by the Messrs. Poillon, at their yards in Brooklyn, at a cost of about $300,000. She is of about 2,000 tons burden, and has accommodation for 400 first-class passengers. She has sustained a damage of about $7,000 or $8,000, including transhipment of freight and passengers, upon which there is no insurance. The Coast Wrecking Company has already been employed to raise and repair the vessel, and it is thought that she will be ready to be placed on the line again in about five days.

Mr. W. H. Goodspeed, Vice President and General Manager of the company, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, fully approved of Capt. Dibbell's course in striving to avoid a collision, and said that the company would much prefer to sustain all the loss occasioned by the damage to the steamer rather than that there should have been a collision, with the chance of the loss of even one life. The State of New-York was at the time in charge of Capt. Dibbell, and Hell Gate Pilot Miner, with two men at the wheel to carry out their instructions. Had the steamer kept on her course there must have been a collision, and the running down and sinking of the opposing vessels would have been the result. In Mr. Goodspeed's opinion no blame could attach to the Captain or pilot. In fact, had the steamer passed four feet further to the north, she would have cleared the rock and passed on her voyage uninjured. The accident, under the circumstances, was unavoidable, and was occasioned entirely by the efforts of the Captain and pilot to steer clear of the approaching scows, and to prevent endangering the lives of the persons on board them.

## PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Dennis O'Neill and his wife, Catherine, reside on Park avenue, near Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn. For some time past the couple have not been happy in their family relations, as O'Neill is a man of a very excitable temper, and particularly so after drinking. Early yesterday morning they quarreled over some trifling matter, and when the wife retorted in strong terms to the remarks of her husband he suddenly seized a large, sharp chisel and dealt her two terrific blows with it upon her head. She was knocked senseless, and the neighbors hearing the disturbance entered and called in Dr. Lowenstein. He pronounced her wounds dangerous and probably fatal, as her skull is fractured. The woman was conveyed to the City Hospital, where she now lies in a very precarious condition. O'Neill was arrested soon afterward by Sergt. Barwick, and was held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

## THE HARLEM FLATS.

### THE NUISANCE BECOMING GREATER AS THE SEASON ADVANCES—THE ODOR BECOMING PERCEPTIBLE IN CENTRAL PARK—EXAMINATION OF THE LOCALITY BY THE POLICE SURGEONS—THEY FIND THE RESIDENTS IN THE INFECTED LOCALITY HEALTHY—THE BAD ODORS SAID TO COME FROM STAGNANT PONDS.

The immense accumulation of garbage which overspreads the "Harlem Flats," between Ninetieth and One Hundred and Fifth streets, and has for years past rendered that part of the City the most unhealthy in the entire Metropolis, is being daily augmented by fresh deposits of the vile stuff in the quarter between Fourth and Madison avenues, in the immediate neighborhood of the Convent of Mount St. Vincent. The odor which overspreads this district, and grows more and more perceptible as the season advances, is villainous, and has well nigh proved the ruin of the real estate interests of the neighborhood. From the beginning of May until the middle of September the inhabitants of this section dwell in an atmosphere to which the worst emanations of the Jersey marshes are comparatively harmless. In July and August last the cholera made its appearance on the "Harlem Flats," and it was only through the strenuous exertions of the Board of Health that the spreading of the disease into an epidemic was prevented. Next to the public health the property owners have been the chief sufferers. Many rows of brick residences are advertised for sale or to let, and houses which in a healthy part of the City would rent at from $1,000 to $1,500, are a drug in the market in lower Harlem, and cannot be leased at the lowest prices. The gales which blow from the malarious flats to the southward have driven out all who value life or comfort. It is not alone to the north-eastern wards that the malaria is confined. The fetid smell is becoming distinctly perceptible in the Central Park, and unless the Street-cleaning Bureau is prohibited from further progress in that direction, the choicest portion of upper Fifth avenue will be enveloped in the pestilent atmosphere which has proved such a curse to Harlem.

At present the scows and carts of the Department are actively engaged in filling in the stagnant pools in the neighborhood of Madison avenue and One Hundred and Sixth street with all manner of ashes, decayed garbage, and other unwholesome material, which cannot fail to have a marked effect on the health of the district. It is stated by the employes of the bureau that it is intended ultimately to cover the pestilence beds thus formed with a layer of clay, a resort which has already been proved to be futile. Houses built on this sort of made ground invariably develop into nests of fever and diphtheria. The experience of Brooklyn, as recited by the health authorities of that city, proves this beyond question, and yet no effective efforts have been made by the New-York authorities to avert similar consequences here.

New-York is not the only sufferer from the present condition of the Harlem Flats. The beautiful district to the east and south-east of the Harlem River, a region dotted by villas and country seats, and once one of the most popular suburban neighborhoods of the Metropolis, has suffered to an extent that can hardly be realized. From June until September a large section of this locality is practically uninhabitable. Not a day passes that the breeze from the west of Hell Gate is not laden with the horrible odor of the Harlem garbage fields. Houses which a few years ago the unfortunate owners deemed the most valuable of suburban property, are now begging for purchasers. The green shores of Long Island and the adjacent islets which form some of the most attractive scenery in the neighborhood of New-York, are now as shunned as they were once admired. The landscape is still as inviting as ever, but the vile odors of the Harlem pest-beds fill the air and drive away investors who would gladly aid in building up and still further beautifying a region possessed of so many natural advantages. It is safe to say that property of all description to the north and east-ward of Eightieth street would be enhanced fully fifty per cent. in value by the removal of the garbage deposits and their location at a safe distance from the Metropolis. Nowhere around New-York is to be found a district with more natural advantages, and one which, freed from the incubus which now rests upon it, would form a more healthful or convenient suburb.

The committee of Police surgeons recently appointed to examine into the sanitary condition of the property between Third and Fourth avenues, and extending from the vicinity of Ninetieth street to One Hundred and Seventh street, submitted a report to the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday. Commencing at the scows, the committee claims to have thoroughly inspected the entire region recently filled in with the ashes and street-sweepings of the City. The report states that during the process of unloading the scows no unpleasant odor was apparent in the atmosphere, although at the time the committee was present a strong wind was blowing from the river toward the shore. In accordance with instructions from the Board of Health, each cart-load was covered with a disinfecting liquid. A close examination of the material used for the purposes of filling in disclosed only five per cent. of garbage, shavings, and other decaying matter, and ninety-five per cent. of ashes and street sweepings. The residents of the locality adjacent to the property undergoing the process of filling in, were found to be healthy and not seriously annoyed by the work. The hands employed about the dock and scows were enjoying good health, although the majority of them had been employed in that capacity for several years. The report next entered into a detailed description of the entire tract recently filled in, stating that although some portions of it had not been covered sufficiently deep to render it effective for building purposes, it did not appear that any portion of it was more conducive to malaria than before it was filled in, excepting in the depressed portions of the meadow extending from Ninety-ninth street to One Hundred and Fourth street, and lying east of First avenue. The stagnant pools in that locality emitted an unpleasant ordor. In conclusion the report recommended the application of the disinfectant to the material while the scows were being loaded, as well as during the process of unloading them. Also, that the covering of pure earth be spread more closely over the deposited dirt of the filling.

## THE CRAPE SMUGGLER.

### OPINIONS ON THE CASE OF SCHULOFF—WHY SMUGGLING FRAUDS ARE DIFFICULT OF DETECTION—A POSSIBILITY THAT SCHULOFF'S INVOICES WERE APPROXIMATELY ACCURATE.

Hon. William A. Darling stated yesterday in reference to the case of Schuloff, which is now under investigation by the Custom-house authorities, that for some time past he had been advancing the valuation upon the goods of this firm, and that it was at his request that the Collector ordered a thorough examination to be made of the cases now under seizure. Early last week he heard there was a large lot offered for sale through Field, Morris & Fenner, and this at once attracted his suspicion. Mr. Darling said that it was not so easy a matter as some people imagined for Custom-house officers to detect fraud in goods which were undervalued. Fancy goods especially were liable to so much alteration in price, according to the season at which they were bought, that it was very difficult even for the most experienced experts to determine their actual value. In some instances the most experienced mercantile men in the City differed twenty and twenty-five per cent. in their valuations.

Mr. Bolton, who examined some of the crapes contained in those cases of Schuloff's goods which were opened, told him that he had no doubt he bought them at the price at which they were invoiced, as they were rather imperfect goods, being mostly job lots, which are usually sold at a great reduction. They were French goods, and it was well known, he said, that French crapes could be bought at a much lower price than English manufactured goods. This, he believed, was how Mr. Hitchcock was led astray in his valuation. Schuloff offered to sell the goods to him at five per cent. of an advance. The firm had been under surveillance for some time past, and at his request double the usual number of cases out of each lot were examined. Upon this account the firm had been submitted to some annoyance from delays, and he had given orders that no further unnecessary delay should be occasioned in the delivery of their goods. On one occasion an examination of the goods imported by this firm by an expert from A. T. Stewart's, showed that the goods were invoiced at a price only one and a half per cent. below his valuation. He did not know what might be the result of the investigation, but if it should turn out that the goods were not greatly undervalued, it might be accounted for by the fact that these parties wanted to turn the goods into cash at a sacrifice of their legitimate profits.

## A BROOKLYN DOCTOR INQUIRING FOR STAMPS.

The Postmaster General recently sent out a printed circular stating that sets of specimen postage-stamps would be furnished at their face value, and on Saturday, the Washington *Star* asserts he received a letter from a physician in Brooklyn which reads thus:

*Messrs. Jewell & Co.*

GENTS: Enclosed find ten cents—please send me a circular or something by which I can obtain a knowledge of your business. I understand you are issuing P. O. stamps. I have a partial set and would like to complete it. Any information you may give will be thankfully received.

The letter was addressed to "Mr. Jewell, Stamp Dealer, Washington, D. C."

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

A straw bed in the House of the Good Shepherd caught fire yesterday morning. Damage $20.

Catherine Fisher, aged three months, and residing at No. 196 Mott street, was suffocated by being overlaid in bed by her mother yesterday morning.

Edward Kelly, of No. 32 Oak street, was shot in the left knee by an unknown man in James street yesterday evening.

The steam-ship Mosel, which left Bremen on May 15 and Southampton on May 16, reached this port yesterday, with news later by two days.

Coroner Croker yesterday impaneled a jury in the case of Henry Still and John Daggett, who were burned to death during a fire at No. 877 Seventh avenue on Saturday.

During a fight yesterday, Charles Higgins, of No. 528 West Forty-fourth street, was badly stabbed in the neck by Neil Dennehy, of No. 200 East Forty-fifth street, who was arrested.

The opening day of the Atalanta Boat Club has been appointed for to-day, at their boat-house, at One Hundred and Thirty-second street, Harlem River.

The Friends of Peace will celebrate the third anniversary of "Mother's Day" on Wednesday next, at 8 P. M., at No. 149 East Fifty-first street. Sara E. Fuller, Dr. S. B. Chase, L. D. Blake, H. M. Slocum, and others will address the meeting.

William Meyer, residing in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, attempted suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a table-knife.

Pauline Bent, aged fourteen, and residing at No. 20 Prince street, while returning from an excursion in Jones' Wood yesterday morning, fell down an excavation at the corner of Fourth avenue and Sixty-sixth street, and was severely cut about the head.

In an altercation which took place at the corner of Attorney and Grand streets yesterday, Patrick McManus, aged twenty-nine, of No. 53 Willett street, had his shoulder-blade broken by a blow from a club in the hands of Terence Brady, of No. 177 Broome street.

The total value of the exports of silk manufactures landed at the port of New-York during May was $1,315,039. Of this amount $255,517 was entered for the warehouse, leaving $1,059,522 for consumption. The amount withdrawn from the warehouse was $274,151, which gives the amount thrown upon the market as $1,333,673. The amount of raw silk received at this port during the month was 1,062 bales and cases.

The first of a season of regular Sunday excursions to Newburg by the steam-boat Long Branch took place yesterday, when a large number of excursionists availed themselves of the opportunity offered for what proved to be a very pleasant sail up the Hudson. The steamer started from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, calling at West Tenth and Twenty-third streets, and made landings at several intermediate places.

James Rielly and Thomas Kelly were arrested at the Grand Central Depot, late on Saturday night, by Officer McMahon, of the Nineteenth Subprecinct, and handed over to Constable Travis, of Cold Spring. The prisoners are charged with having, on the night of the 27th inst., broken into the residence of Mr. Owen Cox, at Garrisons, when they gagged and bound the family and plundered the house of $1,400 in gold and some valuable jewels.

Shortly after 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, Detective O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Patrick Maloney, alias Conners, alias Collins, an escaped convict from Auburn Prison, at a tenement-house No. 127 Christopher street. Maloney endeavored to stab the officer, but a blow from the officer's club thwarted his murderous intentions. Maloney was convicted and sentenced in February last for highway robbery for ten years, but escaped two weeks ago. The detective took the prisoner back to Auburn on Saturday afternoon.

The new St. Bernard's Church, in Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was dedicated yesterday by Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by Vicar General Quinn. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop McQuade, of Rochester. The services commenced at 10:30 A. M. with solemn mass, Rev. Father James H. McGean, of the Church of the Transfiguration, acting as celebrant. The choir rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass, assisted by the Philharmonic Society. In the evening there was a vesper service, with a lecture by Rev. D. A. Braun, D. D., on "The Popes the Protectors of Popular Liberty." A number of clergymen of this City and vicinity were present.

## BROOKLYN.

The flags were all flying on the City Hall and the Court-house yesterday in honor of the decoration of Lincoln's Monument in Prospect Park.

The body of a still-born child was found yesterday near the swamp opposite the Naval Hospital by officer Keys. The Coroner was notified.

Joseph Kave, of No. 33 Chauncey street, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Semler, charged with stealing $60 worth of lead pipe from Frederick Kalbe.

The body of Michael Gillen, who formerly resided at No. 18 Front street, and who has been missing for two weeks, was found in front of Martin's dock yesterday and taken to the Morgue.

George Lehman, of No. 214 Ewen street, was arrested yesterday and locked up by Detective Shea, on a charge of stealing a suit of clothes from Bruckheimer's pawn shop on Grand street.

Casper Meyers, of No. 149 Montrose avenue, was arrested yesterday by Officer Herschoff, charged with breaking into the soda-water stand of Adam Rentzer, on Johnson avenue, and stealing $10 worth of candies and oranges.

At 1 o'clock last evening Patrick Bailey, aged forty, and residing at No. 103 North Second street, committed suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of the street on which he lived. His body was not recovered, and the cause of the suicide is unknown.

During the 10:30 Mass at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard, at Port Maurice, Bushwick, the trimmings of the altar caught fire. The presence of mind of the Pastor, Rev. Father Raber, however, prevented a panic, and he extinguished the flames before they had effected more than trifling damage.

During a drunken quarrel last evening between Jane Irwin, of No. 57 Pacific street, and John Rowan, a resident in the same house, Jane assaulted John with a chair, and inflicted seven scalp wounds upon his head before she could be interfered with. She was arrested by Officer Ratigan. Rowan was sent to hospital.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river at the foot of Sixtieth street, yesterday. He was apparently about forty years old, and was five feet seven inches high. He wore dark pants and vest, a white shirt, and laced shoes. The body had been a long time in the water, and answers the description of Richard Brown, of New-York, who has been missing for several weeks. A card with the imprint, "J. N. Dexheimer, Hair-dressing Saloon, No. 726 Eighth avenue, N. Y.," was found on his person.

At an early hour yesterday the body of David Wilson, a discharged soldier, was found by William Clark, of Fort Hamilton, suspended from the branch of a tree. As life was quite extinct and the unfortunate man was partly insane, it is probable that he committed suicide by hanging. The body was identified by Corporal Foster, of Battery C, Third Artillery, who had served with the deceased. A discharge, dated April 5, 1870, and certifying that he had served in Company C, Fourth Cavalry, was found on his person. The body was taken to the Morgue.

## STATEN ISLAND.

The new amendments to the charter of Edgewater require the President of the village to be in attendance at the hall daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., except on legal holidays.

The Board of Representatives of the North Shore Fire Department have organized by the choice of the following officers: President, J. F. Rathyen; Vice President, C. T. Pine; Secretary, W. F. Disosway; Assistant Secretary, J. C. O'Neill; Treasurer, J. Thompson, Jr. John Featherston has been elected Chief Engineer; J. H. Cook, First Assistant; James Wheeler, Second Assistant, and David Magee, Third Assistant.

## LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Riverhead, commencing to-morrow, and continuing three days. The Queens County Association will meet at Hunter's Point on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, June 16.

Two petitions are in circulation at Huntington addressed to the Commissioners of Excise. The male citizens are asking that the number of licensed places be limited to three, including the two hotels, and that the license fees be increased, while the women ask that no licenses whatever be granted. Both petitions are being extensively signed.

The May anniversary of the South Side Sunday-school Union, which comprises the schools of Rockville Centre, Freeport, Woodsburg, East Rockaway, Pearsalls, &c., will be observed to-day, under the direction of Mr. L. D. Simons as Grand Marshal. It is expected that there will be about one thousand children in the parade, which will commence at 3 o'clock P. M., after appropriate exercises in the churches.

A young scamp named Henry Smith, apparently not more than fifteen or sixteen years old, was arrested at Huntington by Constable DeLong on Saturday, charged with the commission of various forgeries, by which he obtained goods to a considerable amount. It appears that Smith was an inmate of the House of Refuge at Randall's Island for about three years, and, upon being discharged last Winter, he went to Huntington, in which town he was employed by several persons, and finally by Mr. Elbert Walters, who gave him an order on J. M. Hendrickson for a pair of shoes. Smith, after obtaining the shoes, re-wrote the order, forged to it Mr. Walter's signature, and obtained another pair of shoes. He also forged orders for groceries on Gildersleeve & Baylis, and on H. S. & J. M. Brush. He was held to appear at the next term of the Oyer and Terminer.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Central Railway time-table changes to-day.

It is reported that the Grand Jurors have found bills for malfeasance against the Jersey City Board of Works.

John Van Gilder, of Chestnut Ridge, committed suicide last week, while despondent in consequence of an attack of asthma.

The annual regatta of the Perth Amboy Yacht Club will take place to-day. Fifteen yachts have been entered.

## POLICE COURT NOTES.

Timothy O'Brien, a boatman, living at No. 57 James slip, was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch and chain and $15 from Henry Dobbins, of No. 567 Cherry street.

Lavinia Brower and Mary Williams, two colored women, were yesterday held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing $17 from Christian Mintzel, of No. 210 Spring street, while he was in the house No. 59 Thompson street on Saturday night.

James McCormack, of No. 18 East Broadway, went into a liquor saloon at No. 149 Chatham street on Saturday night, and there got into an altercation with the bar-tender and a man living on the premises and named Timothy Harrington. The altercation resulted, as McCormack alleged, in the bar-tender seizing and holding him while Harrington stole $3 from his pocket. Harrington was arrested and held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The bar-tender escaped.

## THE PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

The Plymouth Rock, which, as already announced, has been purchased by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, made a trial trip on Saturday afternoon to the cod-fishing grounds off the coast of Rhode Island, arriving at Block Island at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. About 100 excursionists were on board, the majority of whom rose at an early hour, and, having prepared their fishing tackle, amused themselves for several hours in well-nigh fruitless efforts to bring home a large supply of codfish. The fishing, it must be confessed, was a failure, but the excursion itself proved a very pleasant one indeed. Mr. Tooker, who must be known hereafter as "Commodore" Tooker, had general charge of the arrangements. The weather was not very auspicious, but as the day advanced the damp atmosphere disappeared, and the sail home in the afternoon, with the thermometer at about 75° above zero, was enjoyed by all on board. As a "trial trip" it was very successful, the splendid boat moving with perfect ease and steadiness, a fact which was very acceptable to those who were apprehensive of sea-sickness. The Plymouth Rock is to run every day during the Summer season on excursion trips, the first of which will take place to-day to Iona Island, starting from the Fall River Pier at 1:30 P. M., and touching at the foot of Twenty-third street, North River at 2 o'clock. On Tuesday a grand Masonic trip to the Atlantic Ocean will come off. On these trips Gilmore's band will accompany the excursionists. A programme of aquatic matinées is arranged for the Summer, which must prove very attractive. One of these trips will be to the camp-meeting grounds at Martha's Vineyard, and the regattas of the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs will also be attended by the Plymouth Rock, as another of the popular excursions initiated by her owners.

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is a name often applied to Corns and Bunions. Your best way to cure them is with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. One application will give immediate relief.

## PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Printing Cloths more active during the past week with larger sales, the market closing at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for best standard and extra, 64x66; an advance of ⅛c. on higher grades. Sales of the week, 115,700 pieces.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.*—Chap. Pfizer and son, Dr. Ph. Matthei and family, Miss Auguste Roberts, Mrs. Anna Conrad and daughter, Mrs. Zernitz and children, A. C. Barnum, John Zernitz, Mrs. Emma Wapler, Gg. F. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Alwine Hagedorn, Mrs. Helene Leonhardt, M. Lassig and family, Mrs. Isabella Achert and son, August Beck, W. Lorenzen and wife, Mrs. W. S. Sullivant and family, Ludwig Pinner, Mrs. Wilhelmine Pinner, Mrs. Charl. Hartman, Carl Von Nuenstein, Jacob Reichert, Mrs. Barbara Reichert, Georg Diekely, Mrs. Maria Freybal and child, Louis Armann, Mrs. Marg. Ruh, daughter, and child, Gerh. Heinr. Geucking, Mrs. Antonie Guecking, Jacob Feiss, George Koeniger, Mrs. Henriette Koeniger, Carl Ancshaensel, Miss Marie Treviranus, Siegmond Von Troeltsch, Albert Pfaff and wife, M. Amberg, J. L. Fries, Jose Julio Garcia, Miss Alberto Garcia, Miss Hartwig Davidson, Mrs. Mineta Backhaus, Mrs. Emilie Westenberg, Miss Marie Hechtl, Miss Auguste Reichl, Miss Anna Füchtner.

*In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.*—Mr. and Mrs. Austin Dunham, D. Dunham, Miss S. Dunham, Mrs. O'Brien and son, George Harvey, C. M. Gray, Capt. Riley, J. Kempe, Jacob Lombard, J. W. Bartram, J. C. Williams, T. H. Pitt, Jr., J. F. Smith, J. H. Gibson, W. Canfield.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:32 | Sun sets....7:23 | Moon rises...2:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:29 | Gov.Island..5:18 | Hell Gate.....6:40

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, May 30.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Germ.,) Neynaber, Bremen May 15 and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 84 cabin and 388 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong gales from W. S. W. to N. W., with high head sea, up to George's Banks, and since light easterly winds and fog; May 22, lat. 47 51, lon. 24 30, passed bark South Boston, (of Pictou,) bound W.; same day, lat. 47 28, lon. 26 03, passed an American ship bound E., showing signal letters H P S G; 28th, lat. 41 13, lon. 59 34, passed ship Rhine, from London, for New-York.

Steam-ship Germania, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool May 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Bermuda May 27, with produce and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge; May 27, off Bermuda, spoke German of war Undine, from Norfolk for Bermuda; 28th, lat. 35 19, lon. 68 09, spoke brig Countess, (of Halifax,) from Barbados for Boston, 7 ds. out; 29th, lat. 38 23, lon. 81 34, passed brig Excelsior, hence, for Bermuda.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Runyon.

Steam-ship San Marcos, (Br.,) Burrows, Liverpool May 6 and Boston 27th, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Glenearn, (of Dundee,) Webster, Iquique Feb. 16, with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to C. P. Sumner. Passed Cape Horn March 19, and crossed the equator May 1, in lon. 33; April 1, lat. 38 23 S., lon. 28 28, spoke ship Howard D. Troop, (of St. John N. B.,) from Lobos Island, from Falmouth, 54 ds. out; 10th, lat. 27 58 S., lon. 24 16, spoke bark Cariboo, (Br.,) from Portland, Oregon, for Grand Cayman, 91 ds. out; 25th, lat. 3 16 S., lon. 31 45, passed schr. Scotsman, (of Arbroath,) stg. N.

Bark Victoria, (Ital.,) De Martino, Genoa 56 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar April 20.

Bark Ada Gray, (of Portland,) Race, Buenos Ayres March 20, with mdse. to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark B. F. Nash, Spaulding, Boston, in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Moss Glen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wade, Messina 57 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Passed Gibralter April 17; May 16, off the Banks, saw several icebergs.

Schr. Israel Snow, Hatch, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Bengal, Conners, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Trade-wind, Grey, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Monticello, Morton, Rockland, with lime for Albany.

Schr. Morning Light, Reynolds, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Mary Jackson, Wilson, George's Banks, with fish to master.

Schr. Oceanus, Parker, George's Banks, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linneken, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Gould & Todd.

Schr. City Island, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester, with fish to Mackey & Co.

Schr. F. H. Scranton, Rockport, with granite for Jersey City.

Schr. Wave, Freeman, Machias, with lumber to J. H. Yates.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, McFarlane, Franklin, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. General Howard, Erskine, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. S. P. Rogers, Fletcher, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Cherub, Rogers, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Mail, Brookings, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marston, Gardiner, with lumber to J. C. Covert & Co.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Mary Shields, Sloman, Augusta, with lumber to Wilson & Watrous.

Schr. Chimo, (of Bangor,) Lansel, Point-a-Pitre 16 ds., with sugar and Molasses to H. A. Snan & Son—vessel to F. A. Smith.

Schr. Rena, Foster, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Orion, Masterson, Belfast, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Nellie Carr, French, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Triumph, Hogan, Cherryfield, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. Republic, Holmes, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie Coursey, Sippie, Boston.

Schr. Ella Bodine, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Boston.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Kelley, Boston.

Schr. R. H. Welden, Heath, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Huntington, Butler, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charger, Wareham, Plymouth.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, (of Brookhaven,) Mahlman, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Bradish Johnson & Son. Has had heavy N. E. and S. E. gales, with rain, the first 7 ds., and since variable winds.

Schr. War Steed, Brookings, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel Soper, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Medford, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cloud, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Hogan, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Young, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Avery, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, (of Dennysville,) Dudley, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. J. Truman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-Bedford.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Blake, Fall River.

Schr. Helen, Searles, Fall River.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Briggs, Taunton.

Schr. Sallie W. Pender, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Convoy, French, Vinalhaven, with granite for Jersey City.

United States steam-frigate Colorado, Ransom, Hampton Roads 3 ds. Has 170 officers and crew.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

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